

# Arlington Advocate.

CHARLES S. PARKER, EDITOR.

Devoted to the Local Interests of the Town.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 A YEAR.

Vol. XIV.

ARLINGTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1885.

No. 1.

## Subscribe Now

FOR THE

## Arlington Advocate.

## \$2.00 A YEAR.

Leonard A. Saville,

## GROCERIES,

LEXINGTON, MASS.

## Choice Goods! Low Prices!

### SEASONABLE GOODS.

We think we have got as clean and good stock of goods as any one, and will sell as low as we can. Our stock of **Beef, Lamb, Pork, Hams, Sausage, Turkeys, Chickens** will be first class in every respect.

### VEGETABLES.

Our Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, White and Yellow Turnips, Onions, Parsnips, Carrots, Beets, Marrow and Hubbard Squash, and Celery are the best the Garden affords. We take great pride in calling your attention to our line of

### CANNED GOODS

Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Peaches, Lima Beans, String Beans, Succotash, Squash, Asparagus, Blueberries, Pine Apple, Apricots, Fresh Apple, Lobster, Salmon, C. Beef, Lamb Tongue, Lunch Tongue and Burnett's Ketchup. Our canned Tomatoes, Corn and Peas were canned especially for the trade and are second to not any on this market. Try them and you will be convinced.

### FRUIT

Apples of all kinds, Florida Oranges, Bananas, Lemons, Grapes, Nuts of every kind, Figs, Prunes, Dates, Raisins, a good assortment to make a choice from. We shall also keep up to the standard on the line of

### Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, etc.

We should like to have you give us a call and examine our stock of goods. We will try and give you prices that will please you and deliver your good free of expense.

### WINN & PIERCE,

### PLEASANT ST. MARKET, ARLINGTON.

## BEST ORGANS AND PIANOS FOR EASIEST PAYMENTS.

The MASON & HAMLIN CO. now offer to rent any one of their famous Organs (which are certainly the best in the world) for six months, giving the person hiring full opportunity to test it thoroughly in his own house, and return if he does not longer want it. If he continues to hire it until the aggregate of rent paid amounts to the price of the organ, it becomes his property without further payment.

They will also furnish their NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS on similar conditions. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with net prices, free. Warerooms: 154 Tremont Street, Boston.

### Artistic Photography.

We wish to inform the people of this vicinity that it is no longer necessary to go to Boston for their PHOTOGRAPHS, as a short ride in the horse cars will bring them at the door of

### PACH'S STUDIO,

Main Street, - - - - - Cambridge,

BETWEEN BECK HALL AND THE BAPTIST CHURCH, where work equal to that made in the best studios in Boston is guaranteed.

There are no stairs to climb; a fact that mothers and elderly people will appreciate. WM. TUPPER, Manager and Photographer.

#### ARLINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Books added December, 1884.

Adams, John. (American statesmen.) J. T. Morse Jr. 418.18  
Algonquin legends of New England. C. G. Leland. 1301.6  
Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse. Princess of Great Britain and Ireland. Biographical sketch and letters. 1302.6  
Almost a Duchess. (No name series.) 411.12  
American politician, An. F. M. Crawford. 411.24  
Annouchka, A tale. I. S. Turgenieff. 411.9  
Appeal to Caesar. A. W. Tourgee. 413.17  
At any cost. Mrs. I. F. Mayo [Edward Garrett]. 411.17  
Baby's grandmother. (Lecture hour series.) L. B. Walford. 411.14  
Belinda. Rhoda Broughton. 411.5  
Boys coastwise; or all along the shore. W. H. Rideing. 1305.13  
Browns, The. Mary P. W. Smith. 411.20  
Carlyle, Thomas. A history of his life in London, 1834-1881. J. A. Froude. 1301.5  
Chats. G. Hamlen. 1115.63  
Choy Susan and other stories. W. H. Bishop. 411.7  
Countess of Albany. (Famous Women.) Violet Paget [Vernon Lee]. 413.15  
Country cousins. Short studies in the natural history of the United States. Ernest Ingersoll. 1305.5  
Creoles of Louisiana. G. W. Cable. 1302.4  
Cruise of the Alice May in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and adjacent waters. S. G. W. Benjamin. 1305.8  
Cruise of the Snowbird. Gordon Stables. 79.50  
Elsie at Nantucket. (Sequel to Elsie's new relations.) Martha Finley. 411.18  
Emerson, R. W. (American men of letters.) O. W. Holmes. 413.15  
Family flight around home. E. E. and Susan Hale. 1305.6  
Farnell's Folly. J. T. Trowbridge. 411.27  
Fifty years of London life. Edmund Yates. 1301.8  
Flaxie growing up. (Flaxie Frizzle series.) Miss R. S. Clarke [Sophie May]. 411.15  
Fresh fields. John Burroughs. 413.14  
Garfield, J. A. Memorial address on the life and character of. Rev. E. B. Mason. 59.87  
Goethe, Life of. Heinrich Duntzer. 1301.9  
Harper's young people. 1884. Hawthorne, Nathaniel, and his wife. 2 vols. Julian Hawthorne. 1301.4  
Heldi. A story for children. Johanna Spyri. 411.24  
House on the marsh. Mrs. H. H. Jackson [H. H.]. 79.59  
"Isay no;" or, the love letter answered. Wilkie Collins. 411.11  
In the Himalayas and on the Indian plains. Constance F. G. Cumming. 1301.3  
In wartime. S. W. Mitchell. 411.23  
Indian history for young folks. F. S. Drake. 1305.14  
Kentucky. (American commonwealths.) N. S. Shaler. 1215.58  
Last of the Mortimers. Mrs. M. O. Oliphant. 411.8  
Left behind; or, ten days a newsboy. James Otis. 411.16  
Maklug of a man. W. M. Baker. 411.10  
Maryland. (American commonwealths.) W. H. Browne. 1215.59  
Mentor, The. (Society hints for men and boys.) T. E. Osmun [Alfred Ayres]. 1115.62  
Mildred at home. (Sequel to Mildred's married life.) Martha Finley. 411.19  
Montcalm and Wolfe. (France and England in North America.) 2 vols. Francis Parkman. 515.5  
Morals, The theory of. Paul Janet. 616.43  
Netherlands, History of the. Alexander Young. 1302.5  
New England legends and folk lore. A book of. S. A. Drake. 1302.3  
On the frontier. Bret Harte. 414.2  
Our great benefactors. Ed. by S. A. Drake. 1302.2  
Our little ones and The nursery. 1884. 1305.15  
Princess, The. Alfred Lord Tennyson. Ed. with notes by W. J. Rolfe. 1214.54  
Ramona. A story. Mrs. H. H. Jackson [H. H.]. 411.26  
Red wallflower. A. Susan Warner [Elizabeth Wetherell]. 411.4  
Religions, Native, of Mexico and Peru. Albert Reville. 1301.7  
Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, the astronomer-poet of Persia. Schumann. (Great musicians.) J. A. F. Mairland. 1210.7  
Sir Tom. Mrs. M. O. Oliphant. 411.2  
Smith, Rev. Sydney. Sketch of the life and times of. S. J. Reid. 1302.1  
Spinning-wheel stories. Louisa M. Alcott. 411.13  
St. Nicholas. 1884. 2 vols. 1305.17  
Stories by American authors. Vols. VII. & VIII. 410.17  
Suwanee River tales. Mrs. Kate McDowell [Sherwood Bonner]. 471.21  
Tales of three cities. Henry James, Jr. 411.3  
Tennyson, Alfred Lord. Select poems of. Ed. with notes by W. J. Rolfe. 1214.55  
Theatre, The. J. W. Leeds. 41.57  
Three Vassar girls in South America. Lizzie W. Champney. 1305.12  
Three villages: Lexington, Shirley, Gnadenhutten. W. D. Howells. 414.3  
Two Compton boys. Augustus Hoppin. 1305.10  
Underground railroad, The. (Record of facts concerning Southern slaves.) William Still. 36.81  
Viking Bodleys, The. An excursion into Norway and Denmark. H. E. Scudder. 1305.11  
Wide awake pleasure book. Vol. R. 1305.16  
Wild adventures round the Pole. Gordon Stables. 79.58  
Woman with two words. The. Henrietta Kiddle [Sarah Tyler]. 411.6  
Yankee school-teacher in Virginia. Lydia W. Baldwin. 411.29  
Yeast. Charles Kingsley. 411.1

#### Young folks' ideas.

"Uncle Lawrence." 1305.7  
Young girl's wooing. A. E. P. Roe. 411.28  
Zigzag journeys in Acadia and New France. Hezekiah Butterworth. 1305.9

#### OUR REPORTER'S GATHERINGS IN ARLINGTON.

—The public schools resume their sessions next Monday.

—The new reading room in the Public Library is being quite well patronized. It is supplied with all the leading magazines and illustrated papers. Others will be added if called for by patrons of the room.

—Mr. Locke has been very busy the past week making up the town's record for the year.

—A long list of new additions to the list of new books in the Public Library will be found in another column.

—The "caller" at the party in Town Hall, last Tuesday evening, has a most remarkable pair of lungs.

—We were pained to see a number of drunken persons in the street on Thursday. A sad way of beginning the new year.

—Judge Carter has been confined to his house for some days by sickness. He is improved somewhat and will soon be about again.

—Prof. Dorchester's younger brother occupied his pulpit at Arlington Heights last Sunday morning. The young man displays quite remarkable abilities as a pulpit orator.

—The Musical Society resumed rehearsals last Tuesday evening, the attendance being quite general. At intermission Mr. R. A. Ware sang a baritone solo, "Shadow Land," rendering the same in an artistic manner.

—Last week Mr. Thomas Ramsdell had a fall on the stone steps at Masonic building, and cut his arm. The wound was thought little of at first, but it has become inflamed and painful, confining him to the house.

—A busy company of ladies met in Reynolds Hall, Thursday afternoon, to continue their labors in aid of the proposed Grand Army fair. Any lady willing to assist is invited to attend these afternoon meetings.

—At the meeting of Wm. Penn Hose Co., Wednesday evening, C. F. Hill and R. Byron Harwood were granted honorable discharges, and C. E. Bacon and G. W. Russell were elected to the vacancies. J. Willard Russell was appointed substitute and C. D. Austin was chosen steward.

—The public installation of the officers of Post 36 and of the Relief Corps, which is to occur next Thursday evening, will be something novel in our G. A. R. history. The State Commander and his Adjutant will be present, as well as high officers in the Relief Corps.

—Mr. A. D. Kimball, of Tufts Divinity School, will occupy the Universalist pulpit next Sunday. His discourse in the morning will be "Vision and Obedience; a sermon for the new year." We hope every member will see in a vision a call to attend the morning service and "be obedient to the heavenly vision."

—Miss Kate Field lectures in the Town Hall, next Thursday evening, on "Mormonism." This is a rare chance to see and hear a woman of world-wide reputation in the discussion of a question of national importance with which probably no one is more familiar. The price of tickets is 50 cents, to be had at the door.

—The semi-annual election of officers of Bethel Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., was held in their hall last Wednesday evening, resulting as follows: N. G., Geo. H. Rugg; V. G., Archibald Seale; R. S., Charles S. Richardson; P. S., Geo. A. Sawyer; treasurer, Geo. Hill, Jr.; trustees, Duncan Macfarlane, S. E. Winnek, W. H. Soles.

—The new proprietors of the railroad express are using every effort to retain the local business and build it up to the proportions it ought to attain. Their Christmas business was simply immense and was well attended to considering that nearly all were new men on the route. Their times of running, etc., will be found in an advertisement in another column.

—Tickets for the course of four lectures to be delivered by James Kay Applebee at the Unitarian church, under the auspices of Unity Club, are now for sale by members of the club, or may be found at the stores of D. Dodge and O. W. Whittemore. The first lecture, "Charles Dickens as a Sentimentalist and Humorist," will be given on the evening of Thursday, 15th inst., at 7.45 o'clock.

The price of tickets for the course has been fixed at 75 cents, a very modest sum when the merit of the lectures is taken into consideration. Admission to a single lecture, 25 cents.

—The annual meeting of Arlington Baptist church and Sunday school was held at the church Monday evening, when the following were chosen to serve as officers for the ensuing year:—

Church Clerk and Treasurer, Geo. G. Allen; Standing Committee, Rev. C. H. Watson, Dea. John C. Hobbs, George G. Allen, Wm. E. Wood, Wendell E. Richardson, Wm. H. Allen, S. B. Thing, H. E. Chamberlin, Warren Rawson; Chorister, Wm. E. Wood.

Sunday school.—Wm. E. Wood, supt.; W. E. Richardson, assist. supt.; Lewis Locke, sec. and treas.; Rev. C. H. Watson, chorister; W. H. Heustis and Abbot Allen, librarians; W. E. Wood and W. W. Rawson, finance committee.

—The children of the First Parish Sunday school had a rainy afternoon for their annual New Year party, but few were detained at home by it and it did not rain indoors. Fun was fast, if not quite furious, during the afternoon hours, the teachers and assistants, under direction of superintendent Ceiley, doing every thing possible for their amusement and comfort. Supper was served at six o'clock, and a larger number were served than at any previous party. Later parents, teachers and friends were supplied with supper, the children returning to their sports mean time. After supper Mr. Ceiley made his distribution of awards for attendance, thirty-four receiving rewards for not having missed a session of the school, and twelve who had been absent only once. This interesting item of the programme was followed by and exhibition of ventriloquism, by Mr. C. J. Upham, who was certainly as good as any thing ever given here previously. The party proved to be the largest, and we think most successful of any ever held. Certainly the children began the new year most happily.

#### OUR REPORTER'S WORK IN LEXINGTON.

—The next sociable of Hancock church will be at the residence of Mr. B. F. Brown, on Hancock street.

—Rev. E. E. Atkinson, of Cambridge, will preach at the Baptist church next Sunday at 10.30, a. m.

—Next Monday evening, A. E. Scott, Esq., will deliver his lecture in the Unity Club course as advertised by circulars.

—The Debating Club will hold its regular meeting next Tuesday evening. The methods of electing a President will be discussed.

—Mr. L. A. Saville greets all his patrons with a new year greeting, and solicits patronage for the new year. He will spare no pains to make his grocery store the best in this section.

—Dame rumor has it that a block is to be erected on the site of the old hotel, in front of Whitecher & Muzzey's Mill. We hope she says truly, for we believe it would be occupied and pay well.

—As soon as the paint on the iron tank of the water works is thoroughly dried, water will be let in and patrons will be supplied, as all the other details of the work are completed.

—Hancock church holds its annual meeting for the election of officers, etc., next Friday evening. The church and society are both in a highly flourishing condition.

—The ladies' Sewing Circle of the Baptist church, will not meet at Mr. Packard's as announced, on account of the severe weather. It is as yet undecided where it will meet.

—The Russell House entertained a sleighing party numbering twenty-four, from Boston south end, last Saturday evening, giving the most perfect satisfaction to all. Mr. Russell is a model landlord.

—Mr. Moses Joy, Jr., was a prominent figure at the Arlington Skating Rink, Wednesday evening, wearing the typical carnival costume, adorned with the medals he won at the Montreal carnival last year. He did not compete for the prizes.

—The teachers connected with Hancock Sunday school had a pleasant meeting at the residence of Mr. Mills, on Waltham street, Monday evening. These meetings are held fortnightly and are valuable as a means of concerted study of the lessons and promotive of sociability.

—The hall of the Russell House still wears its holiday dress of evergreens, etc., making it specially attractive. The new arrivals this week are H. C. Peakes, of Boston, Miss Belle J. Fulson, Virginia City, Nev., Mrs. N. H. Peaks, Boston.

—Rev. E. G. Porter's annual party to the people of Hancock church, without regard to age, was given in Town Hall, Thursday evening, between four and

five hundred participating. The tables presented a handsome appearance and the supper part was as usual a perfect success. The entertainment was a cantata, entitled "Grandpa's Birthday," a charming bit of composition, rendered by a company of children from out of town, who sang finely in chorus and whose solo parts were excellent. As Mr. Porter is to give the full particulars as to who they were and how they attained such proficiency in music at the Sunday school meeting, we withhold any particulars we may have. The party was a happy one, and nothing previously offered in entertainment was as good as on this occasion. Mr. Ned Mason, of Arlington, was present with his cornet and played the supper call and music to which the company marched to table.

—On the first day of January, 1885, Mr. Amos Locke, on Hancock street, picked quite a bunch of pansies from his bed in the open air. Nothing could give stronger testimony that the weather has been mild. We shared Mr. Locke's pleasure and return thanks.

—The Christmas service at the First Parish church, last Sunday afternoon, was one of much interest to the large audience that assembled to witness the exercise and show their interest in the flourishing condition of the Sunday school. The programme was a prepared exercise, principally rendered by the Sunday school.

—The Book Club held its annual meeting at the Massachusetts House, Wednesday evening, Mr. M. H. Merriam presiding over the deliberations. Mr. Vaile's name was added to the list and Dr. Lawrence was proposed as a member to fill the next vacancy. Mr. H. M. Mills acted as auctioneer in disposing of the periodicals on hand, showing himself an adept in the position and securing good prices.

—Owing to the illness of Rev. M. Walcott, the exercises at Hancock church, last Friday evening, were not quite as announced, but the fine Christmas music was repeated, and Mr. Porter gave an address. All regretted the sickness of Mr. Walcott (he is a brother of Mrs. Vale) as they hoped to make his acquaintance. The first of January he was installed pastor of the Congregational church, in Lawrence, Mass.

—J. M. Ellis & Co., of Woburn, who took the sub-contract for the alterations and improvements of Waltham street, have taken advantage of the mild weather of the past week to close up the same, smoothing the road bed and leaving a good street, a credit to themselves and a source of much gratification to the people of the southerly section of the town. The large numbers who use the road going from Waltham to Lexington also appreciate the improvements.

#### EAST LEXINGTON

NOTES AND ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Happy New Year to all.

Now is the time to subscribe for a local paper. An editor cannot give, unless he receives.

Many of our people were recipients of thermometers at Christmas, from the real substantial kind that can withstand all the gales, without turning up down, to the little delicate ones attached to dainty plush dust-pans or hand-painted cards. With such sudden fluctuations in the weather, they are very useful, but when a cold snap comes there is often a rivalry among their owners, each being anxious that his shall give the biggest record.

We didn't have a green Christmas after all; so, if the weather sayings are true, we shall not have a white Easter.

Fox hunters were plenty this week.

Rev. Edwin T. Elder was the guest of Mrs. Dana this week. He is always heartily welcomed in the village.

We are informed that Mrs. Stone intends to present the Cary Library with a bust of Judge Sewell, executed by Miss Whitney, in Italy.

Our reading room is well supplied with the best literature, and we trust its advantages will be appreciated more and more.

Do not forget the "Pink" party, January 15th. Remember you're not to be "blue" that evening, and when you pink be sure to have a pink "bow," if nothing more.

Mr. Fred Brown, by the advice of physicians, has left St. Augustine, Fla., and is now at Tampa, which is 1,700 miles from Boston, on the Gulf of Mexico. He says that he saw in a garden, last week, tomatoes in blossom and the plants as high as a barrel; also beets, turnips and carrots growing finely. Their bill of fare at the hotel included all these luxuries, fresh from the garden, beside choice fruits. We should think such a climate would cure all the ill flesh is heir to.



## A CONQUEROR.

On the shining heights he had sought so long,  
He stood alone at the break of day;  
The wind about him blew fierce and strong,  
And the wide, waste land beneath him lay;  
He could see the arch of the purple sky,  
And the distant sea-line, thin and white;  
And hear, as the swift gale hurried by,  
The low, weird voice of the fleeting night.  
He could see the way that his feet had trod,  
The wreck and ruin his hand had made,  
The clotted blood on the withered sod,  
The cold, white faces amid the shade;  
The land was his by the victor's right,  
He had swept the people before his wrath,  
And conquered all by his keen sword's might,  
And marked his course by a lurid path.  
His word was law in the prostrate world,  
Where kings lay prone in their galling  
chains;  
He laughed when the bolts of Jove were  
hurled  
Along the silence of fruitless plains;  
The boastful trumpets for him were loud,  
And servile minions bent to his feet;  
But he passed alone through the cringing  
crowd,  
And no red lips for his kiss grew sweet.  
And what did this give for weary years?  
Lo, nothing at all but a sounding name,  
And a harvest of woe and bitter tears,  
For the loss of love is the gift of fame.  
Ah, few are the good things life can hold;  
And the one that shines all others above  
Is neither fame nor a wealth of gold.  
But the sweetness and joy of perfect love.  
—Thos. S. Collier, in the Current.

## THE PACKET BLUE COAT.

"I reckon my first voyage was a memorable one," said an old South street merchant, speaking of his sailor days. "The Blue Coat was a neat Boston ship. She was loading for Pernambuco when I went on board. Her captain's name was John Salisbury, and the mate's name was Bevin. Salisbury was a great big Yankee and Bevin was a natty little fellow from Baltimore. They were great chums, too, and when I was at work polishing up the bright work of the quarter-deck every morning I used to hear them talking about their families and other private matters. Just across the pier was another Boston ship called the Alice, loading for Pernambuco, and the consequence was that an intense rivalry sprang up between the two captains. We were getting our cargo stowed first, but the other captain swore he would beat us sailing, and so catch the market first. Another reason why Captain Salisbury was anxious to make a short passage was that his wife and a two-year-old baby were in England visiting, and were going to sail in the old packet ship Ranger for New York in time to eat the Christmas turkey at home, and as we were to put to sea before the end of September we had a chance of getting back for the same occasion.

"The crew, and there were twenty of them, tumbled their chests over the rail before the last barrel was stowed. I reckon I'll never forget two of them. One was a great broad-shouldered fellow, too big to be quick. His name was Jim McAdam, and a better man on a topsail haliard or a weather carring never smoked a pipe. However, he seldom got the weather carring, because the other chap, whose real name was Henry Palmy, but who was known only as Dandy, was as handsome a man as you could find in a week's search among sailors' boarding houses. He had curly brown hair, blue eyes with a sort of a scared look in them, a good five-foot-ten figure, and small hands and feet. His dress and bearing gave him his nickname. McAdam was known as Baldy Jim, for reasons that were obvious when his hat was off. Of course these two men did not agree well, and as Baldy was aggressive, Dandy was imposed on, and Baldy became the ruler of the starboard watch. When we got to sea I very soon learned that a certain personal regard which Captain Salisbury had for my father did not save me from becoming Baldy's body servant, and that was about the most unfortunate position a boy could hold. The second day out, as we were going below for the afternoon watch, Baldy ordered me to grease his boots, which I did after he was snoring. I was inwardly cursing the fate that took me to sea, when Dandy came down the ladder, looked at me a minute, and then turned in, for we were all in one watch. I did a good job, and three hours later was routed out by the watch below, and just as Baldy reached the deck a sea came over the rail forward and sloshed down around him, thoroughly wetting one foot, because his boot had a hole in it. I was known as Useless.

"Here, Useless, said Baldy. 'You little cuss, why didn't you grease the cracks?' I was mad, and was about to say something to show it, when Baldy, with his big boot, lifted me clear into the lee scuppers. It was an awful kick. I crawled to the edge of the fore-hatch, but no medicine could have relieved me so much as what followed. The men of both watches, excepting Dandy, laughed at me. When I reached the hatch combings he turned to Baldy and said, imperiously: 'Ask the boy's pardon. He did a good job on the boots, for I saw him at it.'

"That was a stunner and no mistake. For mild mannered Dandy to tell the boss of the fore-castle to ask a boy's pardon was too much. Baldy just dropped a bit, as if to get a better hold on something, and then started for Dandy. The result nearly turned the fore-castle upside down. He didn't take a step till Dandy met him, and then something seemed to lift him into the air. His left shoulder struck the deck first, and then the big boots came down with a racket that brought Mr. Tullis, second mate, and Captain Salisbury forward.

"What's up here?" said Mr. Tullis. "I am, sir. No man shall strike me," said Dandy, with a salute. "So am I," said Baldy, as he rose and made for Dandy again. He got no further than before. His head struck the deck first again.

"Avas, or I'll put you in irons for a month," said the captain. "What do you mean by that?"

"Baldy crawled on to the hatch, much

as I had, and then, there being nothing small about him told the truth about the matter. After that nobody was so much respected in the fore-castle as Dandy. But when one of the crew tried afterward to chaff Baldy about the licking, he got a slap across the jaw that made his teeth rattle, and Baldy said: 'Well, you can't dew it, of Dandy kin.'

"All this time we'd been carrying on sail and the Blue Coat was just humping herself. Captain Salisbury knew a thing or two about ships, and he wasn't going to let any rival ship get in ahead of him if he knew it. After the first two weeks he used to ask the lookout, about every time a sail was reported, if it was a square sail or a raffle. A raffle was the name he gave to the three little three-cornered skysails which the Alice carried above her royals. He was awfully excited when the lookout reported a schooner topsail on the weather beam one day. However, the wind held us well, and just twenty-two days from the time we passed Sandy Hook a pilot was coming on board off Pernambuco, and was telling the captain that the other ship had not arrived. We came to anchor inside the bar before night, and the old man looked up the consignees and the custom house officials. He was regular pie for two days, and then the triangles showed up in the office. The Alice should have left four days after we did, and her captain swore he didn't get away for five.

"You know how long it takes to discharge a cargo in a South American port now, and it was worse in those days. It was the 3d of December when we got away. I remember that Captain Salisbury was walking up and down the quarter-deck as the land grew faint in the distance, and was saying to the little mate: 'Bevin, she's three days out of Liverpool. Halliday will take her the warm passage. The Ranger is a fine ship, but wife and boy, Bevin are scasick.' Presently the captain went below, leaving Mr. Bevin to carry on every stitch of canvas the old Blue Coat would stand.

"What made this passage more exciting to us, and perhaps more depressing to the captain, was the fact that the Alice's captain had hopped on the rail as we sailed out by him, and had said he would be right after us next day. We didn't believe that, but we knew he would very soon follow. Captain Salisbury headed well out to eastward, hoping to catch the northeast trades better, and day and night kept every stitch set. It takes a man of nerve to carry on all sail at night, but that is the way the famous passages were made with the old time packets and clippers. We had pretty good luck until we were somewhere in the latitude of the Bahamas, but away to the eastward in longitude fifty-eight degrees. Then it fell a dead calm. A gale at sea is sometimes bad, a fog is worse, but the worst of all is a calm under a burning sun. It makes me tired even to this day to think of what we suffered for five days. The sails hung limp and rattled idly as the ship rolled in the gentle swells or rushed against the masts with a boom when it caught its right. And the tar was melting off the rigging and dripping down, and the pitch was oozing up out of the deck seams and running across the deck, and the men, without cessation, sawed on the braces day and night, or painted the hull on the sunny side. The captain got wild, and never seemed to leave the deck. He would climb the rigging to look for a cat's-paw of wind, and then come down and curse himself for getting off so far to eastward and northward.

"To add to his grief, as the light began to show in the east on the morning of the sixth day, we discovered a sail just appearing as a speck above the horizon to the southward. The captain's glass was on it in a minute, and the next moment he was jumping up and down on the quarter-deck livid with rage, but speechless. The sail was a triangle. The Alice was overhauling us. Half an hour later our royals began to lift with the breeze that had by that time brought the topgallant sails of the Alice in sight. All hands were called to set the stunsails, and no one was allowed thereafter to go below. Men were even kept with braces in their hands, while the captain looked alternately at the triangles astern and the trim of his own sails aloft. Breakfast was served to the men on deck. We drifted along without gaining an inch on the Alice until about 10 o'clock. Then without warning the wind hauled around on the other quarter. The sparker gibed over in a jiffy and there was a rush to the braces. The men were grumbling constantly forward, but no attention was paid to that, although they had not been allowed four hours of unbroken sleep in a week. When the yards were trimmed and the stunsails were set on the other side we began to gather better headway than before, but as the captain was noticing this he saw that the Alice was favored with still better wind than he. Just then Dandy from the fore-castle yard shouted:

"On deck, there. Boat adrift on the lee bow, sir."

"A moment later he added: 'There's some one in her, sir. I saw an arm waved above the gun's!'

"Then he jumped on a back stay and came down hand over fist. The captain and Mr. Bevin were both looking for the boat with their glasses, and pretty soon they saw her. They didn't look long before the captain said: 'The man was mistaken, Bevin. There's no one in her.'

"That's quite right, sir. But see that, Alice raising us, will you?"

"Then both looked over the taffrail and swore loudly. Dandy stepped aft to leeward and touched his hat.

"'Captain,' said he, 'there's some one adrift in that boat, sir. I know what I see, sir, and I believe it's a woman. It's clean murder to leave that boat adrift.'"

"The Captain gave one more look at the Alice, and then turned to thrash Dandy. "Both men were very red in the face when the captain struck out. He was quicker than Baldy, but he only reached Dandy's arm, and the next instant he was sprawling on the deck. Before Mr. Bevin could rightly shout 'Mutiny' as he tried to do, he was lying across the captain's body and Dandy was tying him with a piece of the signal halliards which he cut with one slash of his knife, swearing, meantime, that he would cut the heart out of the one that moved, first.

Baldy was alongside immediately, and before Mr. Tullis could get his head out of the company way he got a rap on it. Others of the crew took a hand in, and in three minutes the three officers were sitting in a row against the taffrail, with their hands behind their backs and their legs tied together like the two parts of a backstay.

"Now," said Dandy, 'I'm in charge of this ship till we pick up that boat. Then we'll turn it over to the lawful officers again, if so be that we are not going to have any trouble about this little scrimmage. Jump aloft there, some of you, and get in those stunsails.'

"The stunsails were soon in, for the men worked with a will. Then we squared away the yards and were soon heading for the boat. The breeze was freshening, and in less than fifteen minutes, when I had an opportunity to jump up into the main rigging, we were so near that, as I turned to look, I could see very plainly into the boat when it rose on a wave. Aft, in the bottom, a child was crawling about. A white tarpaulin was stretched over the three after-thwarts, and in the bow was the form of a man huddled up and motionless. Then a small white hand reached out from under the tarpaulin, as if to find the child. Once it waved above the rail, and Dandy, who, with the men, stood on the quarter-deck, said: 'There, that was the motion I saw, and it is a woman!'

"I jumped down on deck. Dandy was a born sailor. When the main yards were thrown aback and the ship lost her headway, the strange boat was under the starboard quarter. I was quick as a monkey in those days. I landed at one jump on the fore-thwart with the end of a rope in my hand. I made it fast, and then secured the baby, which was crying roundly, in a big market basket which Dandy lowered down. Then I shinned up the impromptu painter, determined to see to the baby, for I had a brother of his size at home. I reached the rail as the Dandy lifted the youngster from the basket. At the same moment Captain Salisbury by a violent effort freed one hand, leaped to his feet, bound as he was, and then fell headlong toward the child. He had fainted.

"Let me see," continued the merchant after a moment's pause, in which he picked an old scrap book from a shelf and opened it. "This tells the rest of the story." He pointed to a newspaper clipping, which read:

MARINE ARRIVALS.  
Ship Alice Graham, Pernambuco, twenty-five days, with sugar to Camden & Welch, vessel to Blackman & Jackson.

Ship Blue Coat, Samsbury, Pernambuco, twenty-five days, with sugar to Camden & Welch, vessel to Ogden & Co. Reports picking up ten days ago a quarterboat containing the wife and child of Captain Salisbury, and the dead body of Captain Halliday, of the packet Ranger, now overdue from Liverpool. The Ranger was burned in longitude fifty-six degrees twenty minutes west, latitude twenty-seven degrees forty minutes north. Mrs. Salisbury and her child are the sole survivors of the crew and passengers, who numbered 128. Full particulars in our next edition.—New York Sun.

## Weight In Rags.

Notwithstanding some drawbacks and occasional periods of stagnation the rag business of the United States, particularly of the West, appears to be flourishing, and has reached wonderful proportions, both as to quantities handled and in value. The miserable creature with bag or basket in hand collecting what can be found in the alleyway does not seem much in the world's concerns, but to the wholesale dealer the ragged, bent old collector is a much more important item in the business community than many might suspect. In these days of vast figures we are not very apt to be very much surprised when we hear of a wholesale drygoods or hardware firm doing a business aggregating \$1,000,000 a year, but that a mere dealer in rags and wastes could under any circumstances reach that figure does seem a little startling. It is nevertheless the case, and is but another illustration of the wonderful business spirit and possibilities of the great West.

There is one firm of rag and waste dealers in this city doing a business amounting to \$1,000,000 a year, and the business is constantly increasing. There is another firm of paper manufacturers in this city whose business, exclusive of what it supplies to its own mills in Wisconsin, exceeds half a million dollars annually. There are several houses dealing exclusively in rags whose business ranges from \$100,000 to \$500,000 a year, while there are several smaller ones whose custom is by no means contemptible, but, on the contrary, in most cases quite up to the average volume reached by the more assuming retail dry goods, hardware, boot and shoe, clothing and grocery stores, a great many of which think they are doing remarkably well if they have a business of from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year. There is not a rag dealer in the city, and here are thirty-six of them, according to the directory, that does not control a business of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year, and a noteworthy peculiarity of the trade, they claim, is that there is hardly ever, if ever, any one in it who fails or compels a compromise with cheated creditors, although they have to pay cash for their goods every time, carry a stock ranging from \$1,000 to \$100,000 or more, and sell on two, three, four and six months' credit.

It is estimated the total amount of this business done in the city exceeds \$5,000,000 annually, even at the unusually low figures at which some grades of rags are held in the market at present. The number of hands employed is not less than 5,000, including 1,000 set aside as the quota engaged, bag or basket in hand, gathering up what they can and where they can throughout the city and its suburbs.—Chicago Herald.

## The Whole Congregation Asleep.

Henry Ward Beecher is evidently not blind to the fact that the members of his congregation sometimes give themselves up to tired nature's sweet restorer. Here is a good story that proves it, from his own lips: "A regiment of lumbermen, big, tall fellows, six-foot-five, from Maine, were passing through Brooklyn in 1862. There were about 1,000 in all and I marched them up to Plymouth church. I invited them in, and gave every man of them a whole seat with a cushion in it. There they all sat with their knapsacks on, and I got on the platform and began to preach. My friends, it is the only time in my life I ever preached a whole congregation to sleep."

## HUNTING HORSE THIEVES.

MONTANA OVERRUN WITH BANDS OF LAWLESS MEN.

An Eruption of Violence Which Vigilance Committees are Treating With Doses of Hemp.

A recent letter from Miles city, Montana, to the New York Times says: Never since the dark days of 1863 has Montana been so overrun with horse thieves, road agents and other bad characters as at the present time. Both whites and reds have taken a hand at the business, as though endeavoring to see which could outdo the other in deeds of villainy and acts of crime. As it stands both parties are about even, with no back counties to hear from. The first act of the past year was committed May 15, near Glendive, by a well organized band of road agents, who made a murderous attack on Major Whipple, a regular army paymaster, in the hope of securing some \$18,000 or \$20,000 which that officer was carrying to pay off the troops at Fort Buford. The scheme failed, owing to the fact that the mules became frightened at the rapid firing and ran away with the ambulance in which the funds were being transported. A brave soldier, however, was killed, Sergeant Aquila Corrod, and two others were badly wounded.

About the same time Con Murphy, the notorious road agent, made his escape from the Deer Lodge penitentiary, where he had been incarcerated for several years, and commenced operations in the western part of the Territory. On May 26 he made a bold attempt to "hold up" the Benton coach, near Mitchell's ranch, on which occasion passengers were robbed in broad daylight. His partner, George Munn, was detailed to go over into Idaho and make a raid on Rick's ranch, and get what money he could. Rick's was a wealthy cattleman and had a great deal of ready cash on his premises. Rick's, however, was fully prepared for the attack, and when the highwaymen came in sight, Rick's, with eighteen or twenty cowboys at his back, rode boldly forth to meet them, and "smote" the robber chieftain dead in his tracks and put his band to flight. Murphy was captured a few weeks later and lodged in the jail at Helena, where it was supposed he would be secure, but on the night of July 21, he broke jail, through the aid of confederates, and is now at liberty. He was assisted materially in regaining his freedom by the kind consideration of Sheriff Kilpatrick, and his watchmen, who, on the evening in question, were interested spectators of a prize fight at the Academy of Music. While the sheriff and his aids were looking at the scientific display of the manly art, their prisoner, whom they left shackled, had gotten rid of his irons and was making his escape through a hole in the ceiling of his cell.

Con Murphy, at the present writing, is on an island in the Missouri river, twenty-five miles from Helena, with a band of twenty desperate outlaws around him. He is in a position to defy 500 armed men, and is so confident of his safety that he has made no effort to get out of the country. Recruits are constantly joining him, and he is no doubt preparing to carry on a system of depredation and plunder the like of which never has been heard of before in the Northwest. Personally, Murphy is a brave man. While being brought from Helena to Butte when last arrested, although manacled and handcuffed at the time, he boldly jumped from a Utah and Northern train while traveling at a speed of twenty miles an hour. The train was stopped and the outlaw recaptured without difficulty.

On the Fourth of July two desperadoes named respectively "Rattlesnake Jake" and his partner, Steve O'Fallon, made a descent on the little village of Cottonwood, in the Dog Den mountains, with the avowed intention of cleaning out the town. They rode up to the open doorway of T. C. Power's store and began firing into the crowd inside without any warning whatever. The citizens of the town were soon drawn into the fight, and before many minutes had passed O'Fallon fell with five shots in his body. While in the last agonies of death he raised himself upon his knees, and, taking deliberate aim with his Winchester at a young man named Smith, (an outsider who was trying to get away from the fracas,) shot him through the head, killing him instantly. "Rattlesnake Jake" took nine balls into his body before he yielded up the ghost.

Early in the summer there was a grand revival of horse stealing all over Montana. It grew so rapidly in favor, and has been participated in by so many people of late, that it may be truly classed at present among the prominent industries of the Territory. Up to within a few weeks there was, between the Muscle Shell and Judith rivers, the most daring and powerful band of horse and cattle thieves, regularly organized and captained, that has ever existed in the Northwest. The numerous depredations and outrages committed by this band (numbering over one hundred) at last called for the speedy organization of safety and vigilance committees. Cattlemen, stock growers and sheep raisers went at the thing in a business-like way. From each round-up party a number of cowboys was detailed, under fearless leaders, to scour certain sections of country, and when a nest was found to clean out the same in short order. Deputy sheriffs and their posses were voted no good. They had been tried and found to be wanting.

There has been a deal of hanging in the northern country during the past season, and no one will ever know who or how many have gone to their death through the courtesy of the vigilantes or cowboys. Every little while information is brought in that "another horse thief has been set to stretching hemp." Hunting parties out after buffalo, antelope and other game report the finding of a human body every once in a while swinging from a cottonwood tree in some lonely spot. Altogether, from trustworthy sources, it is known that close on a hundred outlaws have been strung up by the different vigilance committees who have been at work this season, and the job is not half finished yet. They have been driven across the international boundary line into British Manitoba; also over into Idaho and south into Wyoming.

## Many Rich Women.

With the exception of the aged widow of A. T. Stewart, the richest woman in her own right in New York, says the Detroit Free Press correspondent, is Miss Catherine Wolfe. Miss Wolfe believes in making good use of her money, too, and has given away a great deal for benevolent purposes. She is known as a philanthropist as well as a millionaire, and I doubt if any other New York woman is held in higher esteem. The next wealthiest woman, probably, is Miss Paron Stevens, who succeeded to a very large estate at the time of her husband's death. Mrs. Stevens likes the enjoyment that can be got out of money, and for that reason she takes care of hers. It is a reason, too, that operates vigorously on most people who have money. There are many other women in New York, mostly widows pretty well on in years, who have a great deal of money of their own, and keep a tight hold on it—women who can count their fortunes anywhere from \$2,000,000 up to \$15,000,000. Most of them have a special desire to elude the tax man, and they generally make it effective. Those whose money is in real estate can't help paying taxes but where the investment is in personal property it is mighty hard to get anything out of the owners. A few object to paying taxes on the ground that they are not allowed a voice in saying how the taxes shall be spent, but in nine cases out of ten the desire to get the best of the tax man is based on the broad, general principle of beating the public treasury any way that it can be done. A good many men act on the same principle, and some are millionaires, too. Mention being already made of Mrs. Stewart, a word may be said about the solemn mansion she occupies on Fifth avenue. It is still the most notable residence in New York, so far as appearance goes, but almost gruesomely lonely. Hardly anyone is ever seen going in or coming out. There is scarcely a sign of life at the doors or windows, either day or night. Faces are never seen there, and the shades seem never to be raised. The life within must certainly be quiet to the point of dull monotony. And as it is on the most bustling part of the avenue, with business now gathering all around it, the interior suggestion of inward dullness is all the stronger. However, while it suits the widow of the millionaire to live in that way, it may be that no one else has any reason for criticism or comment.

## The Value of Civility.

Life is made up of little things, and the neglect of the small courtesies of life is the foundation of misery in married existence, is the cause of waning friendships, and the destruction of the happiest homes. Many a serious and life long estrangement has begun, not from want of affection so much as from lack of that delicate and instinctive appreciation of the feelings of others which makes a person shrink from saying unpleasant things or finding fault, unless absolutely obliged, and in any case to avoid wounding the offender's sense of dignity, or stirring up within him feelings of opposition and animosity. Many persons profess to be above taking offence at honest censure, and even seem to court criticism, yet it must be very carefully administered not to be unpalatable. Even kind and generous actions are often so uncouthly performed as to cause more pain than pleasure, while a reproof or denial may be so sweetened by courtesy as also to do away with any sense of mortification or disappointment. Good breeding is always inclined to form a favorable judgment, and to give others the credit of being actuated by worthy motives.—Hearthstone.

## Queer Facts About London.

The population of London is sheltered by 550,000 dwelling houses, and the area of streets and squares embraces 122 square miles. Every day sees an average of 160,000 strangers enter the city, and 123 persons added to the population; while each year about twenty-eight miles of new streets are laid out, and 9,000 new houses erected. There are 120,000 paupers, upon whom 10,700 police keep a close eye. The population includes 120,000 foreigners, more Roman Catholics than there are in Rome, and more Jews than there are in Palestine. Two thousand clergymen preside over 620 churches and 423 chapels, of which latter buildings the Independents have 121, the Baptists 100, the Wesleyans seventy-seven, the Catholics ninety, the Calvinists ten, the Presbyterians ten, the Quakers seven, and the Jews ten. The number of cats kept by the people is so large (700,000) that "cat's meat" is daily delivered at the majority of houses. The 3,000 horses that die each week are utilized to meet this demand.

## The Fool Killer in China.

The famous Chinese sovereign Te Pot constructed a bridge in the environs of Peking, and ordained that it should be reserved for the exclusive use of passengers who, by way of toll, should cast a number of taels into the stream beneath. It was no better or more convenient than any one of the other hundred and odd bridges of Peking, but many rich mandarins, from sheer love of ostentation, did not fail to use it and pay toll to the river.

Their names were carefully noted by an obsequious attendant, and at the end of a month their estates were confiscated in accordance with the precept of Confucius. "He who makes a foolish use of his fortune is not worthy to possess it."—Paris Figaro.

## Battle of the Roses.

In the twelfth century a popular festival was held at Treviso, in Italy, in which roses had much work to do. In the center of the city the inhabitants erected a castle, the walls of which were composed of carpets, curtains and hangings. This fortress was attacked by the noble youths of the place, and defended by the noble maidens. The weapons of attack and defense consisted of fruit and flowers, but chiefly of roses, while syringes, charged with rose-water, or other liquid perfumes, scattered destruction amongst the foe. It is said that the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa, enjoyed this siege greatly—perhaps more than any of his other campaigns.—Quiver.

Although newspaper reading is greatly on the increase in Austria-Hungary, it is estimated that some 20,000,000 of the nation never see a paper.

## THE FALLING OF THE APPLE.

As I stood in meditation  
'Neath the orchard trees at night,  
Where the moon and stars of autumn  
Bathed the pallid earth in light,  
Lo! the cricket hushed his music  
At the dull, unwanted sound  
Of the ripened, mellow apple  
Falling softly to the ground.  
All the days of rain or sunshine  
Here had made their work complete,  
Since the blossoms dropped in springtime  
Till the fruit fell at my feet—  
Loosened by the hand of Nature  
With a touch that made no sound,  
From the Father's hand of bounty  
Falling softly to the ground.

Men have watched or men have slumbered,  
Counted days, or laughed or wept,  
But the upward flow of juices  
God's great calendar has kept;  
And the great machine of Nature  
Onward moves without a sound,  
Till we, startled, mark its fruitage  
Falling softly to the ground.

Then my heart was dark and heavy  
As I saw an iron hand  
Moving in a sweep resistless  
Through the air and sea and land,  
Ripening its place gigantic,  
Holding all things helpless, bound  
Till the full grown curse or blessing  
Falls as fruitage to the ground.

But the silver autumn splendor  
Shone above my waiting feet,  
Glistened on the golden fruitage,  
Sending up an odor sweet,  
And I read a sweeter lesson  
In the harvest spread around,  
Of a God of patience ever  
Showing blessings o'er the ground.  
—A. T. Worden, in Utica Observer.

## HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A wagon wheel is a lazy thing. It is always tired.

A morally conducted family should have an upright piano.

In France a tax is levied upon batchelor's. In America the life seems to fall upon married men.—Cleveland Herald.

"I say you are nothing but a—a pig!" "Well, don't your forget, Jane, that you are one of my ribs!"—Paris Figaro.

"My poor fellow," asked the man of the living skeleton at the dime museum, "where have you been boarding?"—Pittsburg.

"No, sir," said the practical man, "no bric-a-brac on the mantel for me. It's a nuisance. Where's a man to put his feet?"

An English doctor says that a person who can move his ears at will is a suspicious character and cannot be trusted, and yet every dunce can do it.

A receipt for lemon pie vaguely says: "Then sit on a stove and stir constantly." Just as if anybody could sit stove without stirring constantly.

How sad the fate of any man,  
How serious his loss,  
When in a weakness, born of talk,  
His tongue becomes his boss.

—Merchant-Traveler.

"There, now!" exclaimed Mrs. Popjay, as a tray of dishes went crashing the floor, while the waiter was trying put Popinjay's quarter in his pocket, "that's what comes of tipping waiter."—Burlington Free Press.

A great head: "You have a great head on your shoulders," said Mr. Mulcahey to his bride of forty years. "I have, I have, I have, I have," "Yis have, Mrs. Mulcahey." "So I have, so has a tack, Mister Mulcahey."

A young man in this city cannot quite make out whether his girl was sarcastic or not in her remark to him, after he had quite proudly declared that there was "noble blood" in his veins, that only the night before her father had said the same thing about his Guernsey cow.—Boston Times.

A British and Yankee skipper sailing side by side, and in the muck chaff the English captain hoisted Union Jack and cried out: "There, leg of mutton for you." The Yankee unfurled the Stars and Stripes and shouted back: "And there is the giron which broiled it."—Boston Journal.

A gentleman who was going to see his family to see a dramatic performance the other day, was surprised to see wife packing a large trunk and fill two large baskets with eatables just before starting. "What are you do that for?" inquired the husband. "Why," returned the wife, "it says the bill that six weeks elapse between the first and second acts."

A gentleman, the son of a liberal member of parliament in England, was riding recently near Stratford-on-Avon when he overtook an agricultural laborer driving an empty cart. Thinking opportunity favorable for soliciting man's views on political matters, he asked him several questions, but for little encouragement. "Do you go for politics about here?" he at last inquired. "No," said the man, "I goin' for drain pipes."

## THE FOUR SEASONS.

In the summer each maid's fancy  
Lightly turns to thoughts of love,  
And she studies o'er how can she  
Give the ice cream trade a shove.

In the autumn each maid's fancy  
Lightly turns to thoughts of love,  
And she studies o'er how can she  
Be some fellow's "tuck" or "dove."—Gold Leaf.

In the winter each maid's fancy  
Turns to thoughts of wealth and love,  
And she studies o'er how can she  
Marry rich and "keep above."—Pittsburg Democrat.

In the spring each maid's fancy  
Turns to thought of Easter bonnet,  
And she studies o'er how can she  
Reconcile her pa upon it.—Pittsburg Weekly.

## A Sneezing Bride.

A most inopportune dislocation of jaw is recorded at a recent wedding seems that during the performance the ceremony the bride sneezed so violently as to dislocate her jaw at the collar moment when she should have pronounced a solemn oath (yes). As she was unable to articulate the word it found necessary for the whole party to repair to a surgeon before the ceremony could be completed.

The first iron steamship was built 1850.



## WARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Pear Blight.

For the evils that have long baffled scrutiny and effort each inquirer finds a sure cure. The first one that he finds, he thinks is certainly infallible. The second is probably so. The third is doubtful, and after that, anything that promises well is worth trying.

Of sure cures for the pear blight the number is great, but the trees blight all the same. Several partial successes made in the same direction, make this one "worth trying." Keep all blighted parts cut far off below the blight. Discourage the late growth of the tree, and in the fall cut off nearly all the new wood. The theory is that the sap in the pear tree is very sluggish. In the new wood, it does not go back to the roots in the fall. It sours and freezes, and poisons the tree. Prune late and heroically, and the blight is prevented.—*Racine Agriculturist.*

**Charcoal and Lime for Fowls.**  
Charcoal and lime should be allowed fowls always. Let them have all they will swallow. Even if the fowls are not confined, but especially so if they are. Charcoal pounded into bits of pieces about the size of a grain of corn, or a little finer, should be put around in small piles where the fowls can have easy access to it, and they will soon make use of it. The cost of charcoal is but a trifle, and where the distance from town is so great as to prevent it from being readily obtained therefrom, the ashes from a wood stove may be sieved out, and the small bits of charred wood or charcoal used in the place of that made in the regular way. Especially during the spring and early summer months it is desirable to use charcoal freely. Lime, too, is valuable in many ways. In the form of whitewash it begets cleanliness, freedom from disease, and laying hens should have lime, where they can make use of it in assisting in the production of eggs.

### The Way to Preserve Watermelons and Squashes.

W. D. Boynton, of Appleton, Wis., says, in the *Farm and Garden*. It is not generally known that watermelons can be kept in good condition up to the fore part of winter. I am led to think that it is not generally known from the fact that it is but little practised. The watermelon is too fine a fruit to be restricted to any two or three weeks of the year, when it may be enjoyed for almost as many months. The melons that are to be preserved should be picked as late in the season as the frost will permit, and those that are to be stored away should be just a little green—say a week before ripening. If picked at that particular stage, and laid away as hereafter directed they will ripen very slowly, occupying about three weeks, perhaps, after which they will retain their qualities for many days and then commence a gradual deterioration. The melons should be packed in sawdust, bran, oats, chaff, or any such fine, dry material that will keep the fruit cool, but still prevent decay. A large packing box placed in the woodshed, or any such airy, dry place, may be filled with melons and packing material at very little labor. A dry, cool cellar would no doubt be still better. Try a few this season, and see if you are not well repaid for your pains. Remember that late varieties of large size are usually the best keepers. I always pride myself on having a good supply of sound squash all winter and along into the spring. It is not a hard matter to do this if one goes at it right, yet I find that comparatively few manage to keep them even up to midwinter. It is not at all surprising that they do not succeed in keeping them longer, when we consider the methods of handling practised most commonly. In the first place they must be carefully gathered. The usual way of driving along with the wagon box and pitching the squashes into it from both sides, will not answer. They are sure to be jammed and bruised by this means, and whenever they are bruised they will soon decay. A sled or stone boat should be used for hauling them to the cellar. Instead of being piled in a heap in the cellar, place them in tiers on broad shelves or staging.

### Points of Beef Steers.

In many instances the feeder's whole profit depends upon his judgment in the selection of steers that have an aptitude to fatten. There are standard points which are unerring indications both of the quantity and quality of the flesh which an animal will lap on, and should be diligently studied by every feeder who aims at success in his business. Different values are attached to these points according to the symmetry or constitution of the animal, or the prices of the butcher's cuts, are affected. We append hereto the main points as given to the London, Ont., *Farmers' Advocate*:

**Muzzle**—Large; wide nostrils required for easy and vigorous breathing, indicating a strong constitution. Prominent lips indicate good grazing qualities.

**Eye**—Full, bright, placid, indicating a gentle disposition, and therefore good fattening qualities. A vicious animal is seldom a good feeder.

**Ear**—Medium size, fine, and covered inside with soft, silky hair.

**Horn**—Fine, smooth; oval shape preferred. Large, coarse horns usually indicate a coarse frame and coarse bones.

**Head**—Small or medium. A wide forehead is indicative of intelligence; hence, animal easily tamed or taught, indicating good thriving qualities. The poll should be prominent and the jaw wide and smooth.

**Neck**—Medium length, gradually widening toward the shoulders—longer for a grazer than a stall feeder; slightly arched; shoulder vein full.

**Chest**—Broad and full, indicating a good constitution.

**Briкет**—Well forward and wide, but not too deep—should be a little lower than the under line of body.

**Ripect**—Should be destitute of loose flesh (flap). From a butcher's standpoint it is an important, though not a very valuable part, a small, skinned brisket being scarcely any value.

**Shoulders**—Wide across, without a depression between. A depression indicates weakness of frame, and hence a lack of strength to carry weight of body.

**Legs**—Should be well sprung, forming a wide back and a capacious barrel.

**Feet**—Should be well ribbed home.

**General**—The animal should be well proportioned, and the whole should be well ribbed home.

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to \$1,700,000.**

**Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to**



# Arlington Advocate

Swan's Block, Arlington Ave.  
Published every Friday afternoon, by  
**CHARLES S. PARKER,**  
Editor and Proprietor.  
Subscription, \$2.00. Single Copies, 4 CTS.

Arlington, January 2, 1885.

ADVERTISING RATES:  
Reading Notices, per line, 25 cents  
Special Notices, 15 "  
Religious and Obsolete Notices, per line, 10 "  
Ordinary Advertisements, per line, 8 "  
Marriages and Deaths—free

## WELCOME 1885.

To-day we enter upon our fourteenth year, and greet our readers cordially as we welcome it and what it may bring. Looking backward, and counting up the occasions for thankfulness as we bid the old year adieu, there are certainly no lack; for the year has seen a wonderful addition to the wealth of the country in the garnered crops, and though disasters have visited certain sections, and the laws of nature seem almost to have been reversed in some instances—summer heat in winter and winter's cold in the midst of summer—still disasters and floods, though numerous, have not been widespread, and the open-handed charities of the spared districts have taken away the worst features of the trouble where it has fallen.

But for all the wonderful yield of the soil, the year past cannot be counted as a prosperous one in a business point, and the outlook is far from encouraging if one only counts up the closed mills and mines, and makes tables of the statistics of the unemployed. There is another and brighter side, easily discovered. It is generally conceded that the retail market has a small stock of goods. If this is so, then the overproduction and glut of the market said to exist and pointed out as a cause of depression, is at the source of supply, and only a revival of confidence that shall set the retailers on the market as purchasers is needed to send a stream of prosperity all along the line of traffic.

It is useless to say these are not "hard times" in many places, and that the future is not what might be wished. But there always has been a swing in the direction of financial prosperity whenever the pendulum has swung as far the other way as now, and he will begin the year best for himself and those nearest to him who will take this view of the situation and bear a cheerful face as the greetings pass from one to the other.

For ourselves the year has been a prosperous one, and the paper enters upon the new year with a larger subscription list and a greater number of regular advertisers than ever before. This substantial endorsement of our course in the editing and conducting of the paper is all that any editor or publisher can ask. For the year to come we promise all that is possible for us to achieve in the direction of improvement, and trust these efforts to deserve well of the community will be appreciated.

## The Prize Ticket Business.

The growing evils of lotteries has been pretty effectually checked throughout the State, but there is a disposition to evade or defy the law in other sections that will certainly result in good. The latest illustration is in the town of Steoughton, where the G. A. R. Post persisted in having a drawing for the prizes advertised although they were notified that prosecution would follow. Hon. Nathaniel Wales, of the Governor's Council, and Chairman of the Selectmen, is reported as sympathizing with and sustaining the Grand Army Post. He says: "This law was made over fifty years ago, when lotteries were established for wicked purposes, whereas nothing but good is done with the money obtained." Lotteries were instituted to accomplish good and desirable ends; but being evil, they rapidly contaminated the public morals and the evils they entailed, and at which this law of fifty years ago struck with such telling force, can hardly be painted in language. And it was because that in Lynn and other large places where these society lotteries have had such a rage the beginnings of that tide of vice and evil were to follow where discerned in the purchase of tickets and their effect on business, the moral sense which winked at the church fair and other gambling trifles (if any evil in its incipient stages be a trifle) became thoroughly aroused and good men and women have said this shall not be.

Though passed years ago, the law is not above the needs of to-day and it is an encouraging sign when the moral sense is so quickly aroused through only a few of to-day can have personal recollections of the old lottery times and schemes at which the law struck an effectual blow.

Mr. Wales says the communities are in sympathy with the Grand Army, and that no jury will convict. Perhaps this is true; but we think it will be even more clearly apparent before the end is reached that the sentiment of the State is

opposed to lotteries of every form, in church, society, organization or corporation, and that their will is law; that a good object and a benevolent one will be no excuse; that the character and the business standing of the men engaged in it or the political power and influence of the parties backing them will stand for naught in the contest.

## Protecting our Charter.

Our liberties as individuals and the existence of the Republic rest upon the ballot. That it shall be a free one, to be counted as cast in every voting precinct in this broad land, is a demand that will not cease to be made until it is complied with. That it should be an expression of enlightened and educated opinion or belief is almost as essential to the highest good of the country at large, but private rights are not trampled on or the popular will annulled because the ballot may not be an educated one.

The article of G. W. Cable, in the January Century, shows the imperative need of protecting the vote is forcing itself upon the best thought of the South (for Mr. Cable was an officer in the Confederate service, is a Southerner by birth and an ardent lover of his native state) and this thinking will prove but the beginning of the desired end.

At a Club meeting in Boston, last Saturday afternoon, Senator Hoar discussed this matter in a spicy after dinner speech, of which the following is a brief outline:—

We have still this unsettled question left—this undischarged duty before us which announces our obligations to the 6,000,000 of our fellow citizens upon whom we have conferred the right of citizenship. Those 6,000,000 will in fifty years be 20,000,000—all blacks and the descendants of blacks in this country. Now, the giving of these people the benefit of education, the uplifting of them to the high and lofty plane of citizenship, is a cause to which any man or assemblage of men, or political party, may well be proud to devote themselves. For one, I can say that such cause has never been out of my mind, and never shall. Why, the religion, the history, the character, the privileges and dignities of the men of Massachusetts are all solemn pledges to consecrate themselves to this cause. I have never exactly understood the Puritan's conception of the fallen soul of man, but I do understand the conception of the human soul enfranchised, redeemed and free, and the elevating of 20,000,000 of our fellow countrymen to that conception of their destiny, either in this world or the next. Now, they tell us we have had political power in this country for so many years and yet have not succeeded in securing to these masses their rights. Gentlemen, the race of doughfaces is not extinct, and you can read in Boston newspapers taunts and invectives against your candidate for the Presidency, because he has presumed to remind the American people that the result of the late election was accomplished by crime and fraud. I think these gentlemen are going to hear of this evil till it is remedied, whether it grates on their nerves and stings their consciences or not. I don't know what else is worth talking about if the usurpation of political power in this country by a minority be not. Mr. Curtis, or one of his associates, told us the other day that President Cleveland is pledged to secure justice to the negro of the South. Now, Gov. Cleveland's acceptance of office is a pledge to the contrary. How can a man who knows that if the law and the Constitution had their way, his competitor, and not he, would be inaugurated on the 4th of next March, and that he owes his four years' lease of power to the suppression of rights in the South—how can such a man say he is pledged to the enforcement of these rights? We had a great deal to contend against in the late struggle. We had to contend against those prejudices without the mitigation of which the negro can never be restored to his rights. Then again, it has taken many years to bring the North to the idea of using the central power. We have been working under great difficulty and embarrassment. In conclusion, I think that secure upon this continent the spirit of equality, of right, duty and political privilege—based, as it is, upon reverence for the individual soul which Christianity inculcates—leaving to the future a system of laws, institutions and administration under which these 20,000,000 of men shall represent the black race in the manhood and citizenship of this Republic. This, I think, is a cause to which, young and old, we may not disdain to renew our vows and to consecrate whatever may be left to us of service or of life.

A nation will sympathize with Gen. Hancock in the death of his only son, which occurred suddenly on Wednesday. His wife and children have been spending Christmas with the Gen. Hancock, at Governor's Island, but he was at his home near Clarksville, Miss. He was 34 years of age, and since his marriage, soon after his graduation from college, has cultivated the plantation in Mississippi where his death occurred. We tender our old corps commander our heartfelt sympathy.

The senselessness of the horse car blockades in Boston was seen immediately upon the enforcement of the "move on" order of the city. The public may thank the dailies for the speedy relief.

Because of the fog in the East River on Wednesday, 30,000 foot passengers crossed the Brooklyn bridge in five hours. Its utility and value is well demonstrated.

A cold wave struck this section this morning.

## Calendars for 1885.

The issuing of calendars by corporations and business houses has become general, and as each has vied with the other in endeavors to secure novel and artistic effects that shall be of benefit as an advertisement the firms making a business of this kind of printing have their ingenuity taxed to the utmost. The result has been some really fine specimens, and several of this class have come to us the past week, as well as some of the more common varieties. The senders will accept our thanks.

Mr. R. Walter Hilliard, who has his office with us at No. 2 Swan's Block, has issued a peculiarly neat and attractive design, with his business card. We hope all will remember his place of business when placing new insurance or making renewals.

Mr. J. Baird, 61 Essex St., Boston, has left with us a batch of his handsome calendars for 1885, which we shall gladly hand to any of our readers not already supplied with this indispensable.

The miniature calendar of Ward & Gay, 184 Devonshire St., is a little gem, and will prove for them a profitable card.

For real office service, nothing can excel the calendar issued by the roller makers, Messrs. Wild and Stevens, 12 Hawley Place, Boston.

But of all those received nothing nearly approaches in artistic merit and beauty of execution the one issued by the New England Mutual Life Ins. Co., and we thank Mr. W. W. Reed, to whom we are indebted for our copies.

Our friend Mr. Geo. Y. Wellington, one of our constant advertisers, has the usual variety from the insurance companies he represents, and will be pleased to supply callers.

It seems strange to us that no one can be found to apply the punishments for violated law in the case of John L. Sullivan, the bruiser, and land him where he belongs,—behind prison bars.

## Utopia Skating Carnival.

The carnival at Arlington Skating Rink on New Year's Eve, while being the most novel thing of the kind ever attempted here, was also thoroughly enjoyable in every respect, drawing a large audience and enticing a company to participate in fancy dress costumes that formed a picture of real fascination as they moved through the shiftings of the grand march and passed in review before the judges. The audience commenced arriving as soon as the doors opened, and when the gong struck for deliveling the skates there was quite a rush to the windows. Immediately one after another of those entitled to admission to the floor because dressed in carnival costume, passed in review, singly and in couples as the case might be.

At eight o'clock Mrs. Davis, of Arlington Heights, with Messrs. C. H. Prentiss and George L. Pierce, as judges, took their seats on the raised platform directly beneath the band stand, and soon afterwards the grand march was inaugurated, led by Prof. Huse, in blue Florentine costume and Miss Elsie M. Parker, in suit made of copies of the Arlington ADVOCATE, very tastefully put together and trimmed, and a nobby little cap, the whole making a pretty as well as novel costume that captured the prize for originality. Next came Charlie Swan and Miss Carrie Chapin, the latter wearing an elegant Roman costume, of rich material, by many considered the most elegant of all in the long list. Charlie Prentiss, as King Charles, led Miss Mabel Tent, adorned in a rich fancy costume which took the first prize. Some distance behind these came Miss Nellie Weston, dressed as "ye ancient dame," and taking the prize for most comical costume.

There were twenty-five couples on the floor, two gentlemen (Nolan and Robbins) representing the color line nicely; Austin and Hillard stood for "the boys;" Richardson, Muller, and several other out of town gentlemen were attired in fancy court costumes,—E. W. Phillips, of Cambridge, in white satin, winning the prize offered to gentlemen for elegance. Charles Hartwell, in a paper costume, showing much skill in the making, was awarded the prize for originality, and George W. Russell, as Belva Lockwood, received that offered comicality. Fred Wyman, as a jockey, was especially good, and Frankie Daniels must have had a narrow escape from an award. Perhaps he was too easy and graceful in his movements to give full effect to his comical costume. We regret to say that the ladies, with their almost infinite resources, failed to equal the gentlemen in the matter of costumes. Mattie Richardson had an elegant costume, the richest in the line. Mrs. Minnie Pierce was charming in a costume that was almost a disguise; Miss Andrews was a pleasing figure as "milk maid," moving easily with pail on arm; the Hartwell girls and Misses Freeman and Josie Russell looked well in their white costumes; Miss Rood's blue and white costume was effective by its neat and modest tone, as was Miss Hobbs, in blue satin, embroidered. The balance of the costumes can only be spoken of as fancy, as we remember them, except that worn by Miss Maggie Kelsey, an elegant affair, the "snow" dress of the costumer, and the ice carnival rig of Mr. Joy. These latter, however, did not compete for prizes.

The party was evidently one of rare enjoyment to the costumed participants, and when the gong sounded at 9 o'clock they were joined by a large company, some of them really elegant skaters. During the "carnival" an element of novelty was introduced in the shape of the "giraffe" and the "elephant," the floor director and his aids personating. We have an idea that another "carnival," which we certainly advocate, will have a larger number of participants in costume.

## AT THE ARLINGTON RINK.

The party at the rink on Monday evening was a large and enjoyable one. Many of the ladies have made rapid improvement.

Some of the heavier gentlemen patrons find themselves warmed by the sport of skating.

Of all the novelties in step and motion, commend us to Mr. Fernoy's "five step waltz."

The afternoon sessions of the rink are specially pleasant to the ladies who want practice.

Mr. and Mrs. Walton, and other relatives and friends of the Messrs. Russell, from Lawrence, were their guests on Wednesday evening.

A complimentary party to the Grand Army is contemplated. A delegation from the Lawrence Post will participate.

Any thing that damages the saloon and draws from the patronage of the bar rooms is a good thing.

Eddie Richardson came within two feet of capturing first prize. Had his feet been dressed in keeping with his costume, he would have been At.

People going even on the edge of the skating surface should see that their shoes are free from mud. Grit and sand not only soil but will eventually damage the floor by being swept over the surface by skaters.

If half of what is said of Miss Bessie Gilbert, the special attraction for next Wednesday evening, is true, the entertainment offered will be a charming one.

The attendance on New Year's Eve was between four and five hundred.

## ABOUT OUR NEIGHBORS.

### WEST MEDFORD.

Medford, like Pharaoh of old, "will not let the people go," although they be largely foreign and have little in common as the lines are now drawn. At a meeting in the centre on Monday the division of the town was discussed, and the chairman and secretary were instructed to call a general meeting for next Monday evening, when the whole matter will be further discussed and an effort made in the direction of a concerted movement to oppose the project of a new town. Messrs. J. C. Rand, F. H. Page, D. W. Wilcox, Dennis McGillicuddy and T. S. Harlow were chosen to nominate a committee of twenty-five who shall act as a general committee in this matter. This matter of division is not one of sentiment but of the best interests of the whole people, considered as a whole and by sections, and the Legislature will be governed by these, we have reason to hope.

Mr. Rand's items in regard to taxes paid by West Medford are wide of the truth. A small list of the larger payers only foot up nearly \$15,000. There is wealth as well as enterprise in the proposed new town.

We have a correspondence on the division question which we will publish next week. It will prove interesting reading.

Mr. Wilbur, at the railroad station, will receive subscriptions to the ADVOCATE.

Christmas Sunday was observed at the Congregational church, both morning and evening, last Sunday, by music and discourse appropriate to the day in the morning, and by a Christmas concert in the evening, at which Rev. Mr. Sandrum, of Richmond, Va., made an address.

Quite a large number of the parishioners of Rev. Mr. Hood, pastor of the Congregational church, paid him a visit on Wednesday evening, the 31st ult. They brought not only words of cheer for the pastor, but also more substantial tokens of good will in a well-filled purse, containing \$100 in new \$5 notes. The presentation speech was by Mr. Henry L. Barnes, to which Mr. Hood fittingly responded. These visits go far toward cementing the ties which always should exist between the pastor of any church and his people. The success which has attended Mr. Hood's labors here for the past two years or more have been alluded to heretofore and need not be here repeated. No doubt the "week of prayer" which follows the first Sunday of the new year will be duly observed by one or more extra meetings, as has been the custom. Let one and all begin this year with a resolve to make the year 1885 the best ever lived.

SINEX.

"Chinese Gordon." A biography of this remarkable man ought to be interesting reading, especially if written by the famous hero-journalist and veteran war correspondent, Archibald Forbes. It is not, therefore, surprising to see numerous editions of it published. First there was the English edition, of course at a high price, then a reprint at \$1.00 per copy, by an American "high-priced" publisher; now follows the "Literary Revolution" edition, large handsome type, neat cloth binding, for only fifty cents! The publisher, John B. Alden, 393 Pearl St., New York, will send a 100-page descriptive catalogue of his publications, covering the entire field of standard literature, free to any applicant.

Ossification, or bony formation of the heart, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spasms, Palpitation, and in fact every form of Heart Disease, readily yield to the use of Dr. Graves' heart regulator. \$1.00 per bottle at druggists. Send to F. E. Ingalls, Cambridge, Mass., for free pamphlet.

The Legislature of Massachusetts convenes on Wednesday next. In response to the call of 125 of the 180 Republican members, a caucus will be held in the morning, at 9.30 o'clock, to select candidates to be supported for the principal offices. The meeting will be in the Green Room.

Five cent fares on all the horse railroads in and around Boston went into effect on Thursday.

## Marriages.

In Boston, Dec. 23, by Rev. Wm. A. Smith, Leonard B. Marshall of Somerville, and Miss Louise E. Schouler, of Arlington.

## UTOPIA SKATING CLUB, ARLINGTON.

G. W. RUSSELL, - President.  
J. H. RUSSELL, - Treasurer.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.

MISS BESSIE GILBERT,

CHILD CORNET SOLOIST.

This great cornetist, by her accomplishment in the art of music, being only 15 years old, has gained the favor of the exclusive musical circles of Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, thereby constituting her fame as the greatest cornetist of her age in the world.

Every lover of fine music will appreciate and be delighted with her entertainment.

She has a full and choice repertoire of choice solos which she plays while on skates. (Can adapt herself to all occasions, large or small, and at all her entertainments and musical gatherings has given satisfaction and won great favor.

Entertainment at 8.30 P. M. All tickets good on that night.

P. S. We would like to see all our patrons on that evening, as it is a departure from our usual entertainments.

## MUSIC

every evening and Saturday afternoons.  
Special children's session Saturday forenoon, from 10 to 12. Admission and use of skates, 15 cts.

## ORDINARY ADMISSION.

Afternoon 15 cts., Children 10 cts. Evenings 25 cts., Five tickets for \$1.00, Children 15 cts. Eight tickets for \$1.00.  
Skates to Club Members, and non members who are acceptable to the Directors, afternoon or evening, 15 cts.

CURE without medicine. Hill's Genuine Mag. and Electric Appliances have no equal as curative agents. Price \$1.00 to \$5.00. Phys. cians use and prescribe them in their practice. Cures Nervous Headaches, Scap Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Weakness, Kidney Troubles, Constipation, Nervous Prostration. Druggists keep them. All suffering from any of these troubles who write us particulars of complaints, will receive advice free. Postage prepaid and mailed on receipt of price. For price list, circulars, and testimonials, address HILL BRUSH CO., Reading, Mass. bloodw

## Boots, Shoes & Rubbers.

Fresh Stock, Clean Goods and

LOWEST PRICES.

Mens & Boys Fancy Slippers

for the HOLIDAYS.

Ladies Fine Boots—all styles. Misses & Childrens School Boots—all kinds and prices.

Rubber Boots and Arctics

Every thing found in a first class Shoe Store. Call and see us at the old store Savings Bank Building—Arlington Mass.

L. C. TYLER.

WIN more money than at anything else by making an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free.

HAILETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

ROBERT SPEATMAN

MANUFACTURER OF

CUSTOM

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

OF

SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP

AND

Most Fashionable Styles,

ARLINGTON AVENUE, ARLINGTON.

Adjoining Dodge's Apothecary. Personal supervision over all work.

REPAIRING,

In all its branches, in the very best manner

30c31m

J. Henry Hartwell,

ARLINGTON, MASS.,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

—AND—

Furnishing Undertaker.

Will attend to the care and preparation of bodies. Constantly on hand an assortment of COFFINS, CASKETS and ROBES.

Carriages, Patent Folding Chairs and Flowers furnished where desired. Warerooms, Junction of

ARLINGTON AVENUE AND BROADWAY.

Residence on Mystic street. 26c3ep—1f

PATENTS

obtained, and all Patent Business attended to for moderate fees.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send Model or Drawing. We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make no charge unless patent is secured.

We refer, here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or County, write to C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

30c31m

## United States and Canada EXPRESS.

Having bought the business and good will of the Express formerly owned by Brooks & Co., run between Concord and Boston, we shall continue to run the same and with all our extra conveniences shall be able to serve the public better than they have been served.

We have secured the services of A. FOSTER BROOKS in the Arlington department, who will try and accommodate our patrons. Orders left in his box at the depot will be promptly attended to. Our messenger runs on the following trains:  
IN TRIPS—8.35 A. M., 1.19 P. M.  
OUT TRIPS—9.30 A. M., 12.20, 1.35, 4.20, 5.45 P. M.

Packages received by our agent in Arlington to be forwarded to Boston and from there to some distant town by our express, the charges will not commence until they leave our office in Boston.

U. S. & CANADA EXPRESS.  
To the patrons of Arlington.—Hopely strict attention to business and to the wants of the public I shall merit a share of your patronage. Very respectfully,  
A. FOSTER BROOKS,  
Agent for the U. S. & Canada Express.

in presents given away. Send us five cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the \$200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. For full particulars absolutely assured. Don't delay.

H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

\$200,000

LEXINGTON CRAIN MILL.

WHITCHER & MUZZEY,

Mill and Elevator adjoining Town

Hall, Main St., Lexington.

Grain, Hay and Straw,

of best qualities, in any desired quantity, delivered promptly in Lexington and vicinity, at the lowest market prices.

LUMBER,

of all grades and dimensions to suit. Estimates on plans and specifications furnished promptly. Also, hauling materials of all kinds supplied. Also, agent for Bradley's Fertilizers. Telephone 6296.

B. C. WHITCHER. G. E. MUZZEY.

DAVID MCKENZIE

Expressing & Jobbing

FURNITURE MOVING

a specialty.

Office, Monument House, Lexington.

All order left at office or residence on Muzzey street will be promptly attended to.

A conveyance will leave Lexington at 9 o'clock, each Sunday morning, to meet the horse car arriving at Arlington at 10.20, also leave Lexington at 4 o'clock, on Sunday afternoons, to meet the car arriving at 5.50. Fare to and from Lexington, 35 cents; East Lexington, 25 cents.

nov-7-3m

WILLIAM DENHAM,

BLACKSMITH.

SHOP OPPOSITE CENTRE STATION, LEXINGTON, MASS.

20 July

First Class House to Let.

CONTAINING TEN ROOMS, GOOD REPAIR,

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Possession given at any time.

Enquire, T. H. RUSSELL.

FOR SALE.

For sale, Farm of 30 acres in North Lexington near Station, also, farm of 17 acres, 112 miles from Centre Station; also, two houses in Lexington Centre.

Apply to L. A. SAVILLE,

Main street, Lexington.

A PRIZE.

Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

G. H. DRUMMOND

NEWSDEALER,

Lexington, adjoining Town Hall.

BOOKS, PERIODICALS AND STATIONERY,

FRUIT,

Christmas Cards,

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

AGENT FOR THE CAMBRIDGE LAUNDRY.

7dec-1f

GUSTAVE BERGER,

Upholsterer and Decorator,

Manufacturers of

G. Berger & Co.'s Patent Folding

Window Cleaning Chair,

Main St., near Town Hall, Lexington, Mass.

Upholstering, Decorating, Scotch Holland

Stiles with spring wires, in all styles and

colours made to order, specially. Carpets

and laid. Mattresses and all kinds of bedding

made and made over. Picture frames made

to order.

Russell House,



## Temperance Department.

Hon. Neal Dow, speaking against the granting of licenses, says that there is a sure and certain effect of license to the liquor traffic. It is stamped by the law as a legitimate and proper trade, a suitable occupation for respectable men of good character and reputation—good citizens—for they must, as a condition precedent to a license, have a certificate from substantial and respectable people, that "they are persons of good moral character." The inevitable influence of license is to teach the young that drinking-houses and tippling-shops are good things; that they are established by the law for a good and useful purpose, to wit, to afford people opportunity to drink intoxicating liquors, which is a proper and good thing to do, as the law says by inevitable inference. Do the friends of license object to this? No, they only except from it minors and drunkards, and they know so little of this matter as to suppose that this exception is a possible one to observe. It never has been, and in the nature of the case cannot be observed. How can a liquor dealer know that a youth of 20 is not, in fact, a major, especially if he declares himself to be so? Or a youth of 19 or 18? But suppose the dealer could know the fact with certainty in every case, what is to prevent him from selling to a man of 30, as many glasses of strong liquor as may suffice for a company of boys invited by him to drink? There are many drunkards who do not betray the fact by look or manner. How can a liquor dealer know what the fact is in every case or in any case, unless the drunkard be so far gone as to show it in face or in gait? Why should the drunkard be shut out by the law from drink? He is suffering the tortures of the pit for want of it, he is already ruined and done for by the licensed grog-shop. What should be the policy of common sense, to attempt the impossible task of keeping licensed grog away from the drunkard, or to put away the liquor not only from him but also a far more important object—from the man or youth just entered upon the path which leads to ruin?

The citizen owes obedience to the State, to the law,—as law. In no other way is society possible, with peace and good order in it. The State also has a duty to the citizen—to society—to fulfill; it is to forbid and suppress every thing inconsistent with the general welfare. The State cannot, with an intelligent and honest discharge of this duty, tolerate much less license and establish by law any evil whatever. The liquor traffic is a public nuisance, greater than all others; it is a public mischief, far greater than all others, inflicting upon the country far more evil than comes from all other sources of evil combined. The liquor traffic degrades and brutalizes the people who come under its malign influence; reduces them to savagery far more than all other sources of evil. The liquor traffic is to-day working with fire and dynamite at the foundations of our institutions, undermining the structure by degrading the people, who alone can uphold it, and sooner or later, unless the liquor traffic shall be annihilated, the whole fabric will topple down, crushing in its fall personal, civil and religious liberty. But for all that, license—warrant of law for the establishment of this tremendous sin against God is advocated.

The statement is often made that by a license the liquor traffic is diminished in volume, and the evils coming from it are greatly reduced. This is in no way true, and never has been true any where, at any time, and a person ignorant of that fact lacks the information, and consequently lacks that sort of interest in the whole question which alone can justify him in offering himself as an adviser, much less as a leader in the warfare against the liquor traffic. A person destitute of the knowledge I speak of censuring the temperance workers and criticizing their methods and their policy, is like a man who, not knowing a theodolite from a foghorn should assume to advise and direct the engineers in their plans and work of the east river bridge or in removing the rock from Hell Gate. License has never, anywhere, to any appreciable degree, reduced the amount of liquor sold, nor in any way diminished intemperance nor the many evils arising from it. There has never been a pretence that licensed grog-shops should not be numerous enough to supply the demand, "and to meet the wants of the neighborhood," as the common phrase is; and this has always and everywhere been the fact in every country where the policy of license prevails. Any one ignorant of this fact is ignorant of the first principles which alone can guide him in the discussion of this question, or justify him in any attempt to censure, criticize or advise those who have made the study of it their life-work. All such attempts from such persons, so far as they have any influence, go only to harm and hinder those which aim to sweep away the shame of the abounding poverty, crime, sin, shame, suffering and

crime of the country. The pretence that license in any way regulates, restrains or diminishes the liquor traffic is such a sham that I feel a difficulty in taking up time and space to speak of it. Any one who entertains the notion that license "regulates and restrains" grog-shops, must have lived all his day in some quiet country village, never in a large town or city, or he must be one of that large class of excellent men who live in the clouds, never coming down to earth often enough, nor staying long enough, to know anything of the world or of men.—Neal Dow.

One means of advancing the temperance cause at which no one ought to cavil, is the instruction of our youth in the effect and influence of alcoholic beverages on the human system. The project of affording this instruction as part of our regular public school work has already occupied some attention in our own Legislature, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union is just now engaged in creating a public sentiment in the State in favor of a law on this subject. Such a bill has been passed and has become part of the laws of the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Michigan, New York and Rhode Island. The acts passed in these States are substantially alike, and the following is the New York bill:—

Section 1. Provisions shall be made by the proper local school authorities for instructing all pupils in all schools supported by public money or under control of the State, in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system.

Section 2. No certificate shall be granted to any person to teach in the public schools of New York after Jan. 1, 1885, who has not passed a satisfactory examination in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics on the human system. The W. C. T. Union is now publishing a periodical entitled Our Message, the last number of which contains a strong appeal in favor of such legislation from Mrs. Alice Guernsey, also Presidents Hopkins, Seelye and Warren and other distinguished scholars in favor of such a law. If there is anything that should be taught to children as soon as their minds are sufficiently mature to receive it, that thing is the knowledge of the effects of a poison dangerous, if not fatal, to both intellectual and physical welfare.

From no other source would it be so generally received at a time when the knowledge would be best impressed and the longest retained in the memory of the child.

The proposed bill demands the careful consideration of our legislators.—Lowell Courier.

It is said that in the great Fairbanks' scale factory at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and the great Schumaker grain mill at Akron, O., no person is employed who is not a teetotaler. If it should come to be general that entirely and reliably sober men stand a better chance of getting good work and wages than those who "crook the elbow," if the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors should come to be esteemed a blemish in a business man and a disqualification in an employee, and if these ideas were practically enforced, there is no doubt that the percentage of habitual intemperance would be notably decreased. Any employer is at liberty to try the experiment.

**SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN**  
ESTABLISHED 1845.  
The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, \$3.00 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.

**PATENTS.** Munn & Co. have also had thirty-seven years' practice before the Patent Office, and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Copyrights, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents. Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 251 Broadway, New York.

**LOOK AT THE BARGAINS WE OFFER.**  
**H. H. HOMER**  
IMPORTER AND RETAILER  
Crockery, China & Glass.  
**53 Franklin Street, BOSTON.**

**Ladies' Medical Adviser.**  
A Complete Medical Work for Women, handsomely bound in cloth and illustrated. Tells how to prevent and cure all diseases of the sex, by a treatment at home. World is its weight in Gold to every lady suffering from any of these diseases. Over 10,000 sold already. POSTPAID ONLY 50 Cents. Postal Note or C. O. Stamps. Address HURDA PUBLISHING CO., Nunda, N. Y.

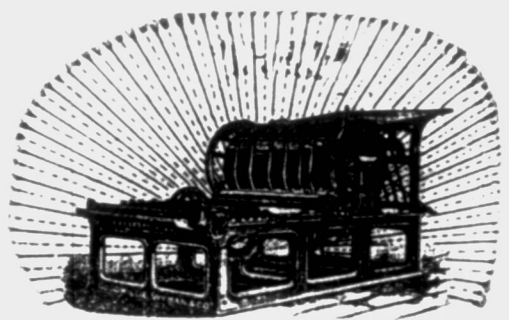
**WELCOME SOAP**  
(TRADE MARK)  
**SOAP**

Acknowledged the "STANDARD" of LAUNDRY SOAP. There is but One. Finding these goods everywhere imitated, the manufacturers would suggest to consumers who appreciate the "GENUINE" to see that every Bar is stamped with a Pair of Hands, and not accept any substitute. In the use of **WELCOME SOAP**, people realize 'VALUE RECEIVED' and discover that superiority in WASHING QUALITY peculiar to this Soap.

**MADE BY CURTIS DAVIS & CO. BOSTON, MASS.**

**HELP** for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to \$5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer. To all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense sale absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

## C. S. PARKER'S BOOK AND JOB PRINTING



## OFFICE,

SWAN'S BLOCK, - ARLINGTON.

CIRCULARS,  
CARDS--ALL KINDS,  
BILLHEADS,  
DODGERS,  
POSTERS,  
BOOKS,--EVERY SORT.

## FALL RIVER LINE FOR New York, South and West.

THIS IS THE ONLY DAILY SOUND LINE.  
**SPECIAL STEAMER EXPRESS** leaves Boston from Old Colony Railroad station, week days at 6 P. M., Sundays at 7 P. M., connecting at Fall River, in 85 minutes, with the superb steamers "PILGRIM" and "PROVIDENCE." Tickets and staterooms for sale at the office of the line, 3 Old State House, Boston, and at the Old Colony Station.  
J. R. KENDRICK, General Manager, Boston.  
L. H. PALMER, Agent, 3 Old State House, Boston.

**VETERINARY SURGEON.**  
**HARRY L. ALDERMAN,**  
Graduate of the American Veterinary College of N. Y. City.  
Can be consulted upon the diseases of Domestic Animals and Veterinary Surgery at residence or hospital.

**EAST LEXINGTON.**  
**FROST & ADAMS,**  
37 Cornhill, Boston.  
Full Catalogue Free. jan18-17

## Boston Directory.

Embracing a list of the places of business of some of the residents of Arlington and Lexington which will prove a convenience to every one.

## Miscellaneous.

**PARKER & WOOD,**  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,  
49 North Market Street, Boston.

**BOYLSTON M. Insurance Co.**  
30 Kilby Street, Boston.  
J. W. BALCH, Pres. W. GLOVER, Sec.

**FAY, WILSON W. & CO.,**  
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,  
7 State Street, Boston.

**KERN & FITCH,**  
CONVEYANCERS,  
23 Court Street, Room 51 to 54, Boston.

**KENISON, DR. P.**  
CHIROPDIST,  
18 Temple Place, Boston.

**LUMBER.**  
W. M. H. WOOD & CO.,  
Broadway and Third Street, Cambridgeport.

**WASHINGTON F. & M. INS. CO.**  
Isaac Sweetser, Pres. A. W. Damon, Sec.  
38 State Street, Boston.

**WOOD BROTHERS,**  
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,  
13 Sudbury Street, corner Friend, Boston.

## Men's Goods.

**DEVEREAUX & LINDSAY,**  
TAILORS,  
Chambers 367 Washington St., Boston.

**DYER, J. T. & CO.,**  
MEN'S FURNISHINGS,  
Bowdoin Square, 19 Green St., Boston.

**JACKSON & CO.,**  
HATTERS AND FURRIERS,  
59 Tremont Street, Boston.

**LAMKIN, G. & CO.,**  
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,  
28 Tremont Row, Boston.

**GOODNOW, W. H.**  
HATTER,  
10 Hanover Street, Boston.

## For the Home.

**HOMER, H. H. & CO.,**  
CROCKERY AND GLASS,  
53 Franklin Street, Boston.

**CROSBY, FRANKLIN,**  
CARPETS, OIL CLOTH ETC.,  
90 Hanover Street, Boston.

**MERRILL, J. S. & SON,**  
PAPER HANGINGS and Window Shades,  
26 and 28 Washington Street, Boston.

**CHIPMAN'S SONS & CO.,**  
CARPETERS,  
93 Court, corner Hanover street, Boston.

## For the Table.

**BURT & HARRIS,**  
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS,  
24 Quincy Market, Boston.

**FLOUR.** LANE & CO.,  
Agents for Celebrated 1001 Brand,  
280 State Street, Boston.

**FRESSENDEN, C. B. & CO.,**  
FINE GROCERIES, ETC.,  
177 Court Street, Boston.

**SQUIRE, JOHN P. & CO.,**  
PORK, LARD, BACON, ETC.,  
23 and 25 F. H. Market. 39 and 40 N. Market St.

**RICHARDSON, GEO. E. & CO.,**  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUIT,  
No. 1 Faneuil Hall Sq., Boston.

**SWAN & FITCH,**  
POULTRY AND WILD GAME,  
No. 1 New Faneuil Hall Market, Boston.

**SWAN & NEWTON,**  
POULTRY AND WILD GAME,  
18 and 20 Faneuil Hall Market, Boston.

## Free Trial - Low Price.

## THE WHITNEY SPRING BED MEETS A REAL WANT.

By its use the soft spongy feeling of the Parlor Sofa is imparted to even a cheap mattress.

COMFORT, CLEANLINESS, ECONOMY AND DURABILITY ARE SECURED.

Changes can be quickly made in size, by any one, to fit any bedstead, and to produce a hard, or soft bed.  
One side may be adjusted for a light person, and the other for a heavy one, in the same bed.

**Joel Barnard**  
Box 132 ARLINGTON.

The Great Events of History in One Volume  
**Famous and Decisive**

**BATTLES OF THE WORLD.**  
By Capt. King, U. S. A. History from the battle field. Shows how nations have been made and destroyed in a day—How fame or disaster has turned on a single contest. A grand book old or young, saves time, aids the memory, gives pleasure and instruction, maps and fine illustrations. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send for full description and terms. Address J. C. McCURDY & Co., Philadelphia.

25apr-gm

**A. P. SMITH,**  
Receiver of

## Fine Butter.

Visits Arlington every Monday. Persons desiring fresh packages of finest butter can be supplied by addressing Box 226, Lexington.

15junely

**J. O. GOODWIN,**

## CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

ARLINGTON, - - MASS.

Orders sent by mail or left with Dr. J. I. Peatfield, dentist, No. 5 Bank Building, Arlington will receive prompt attention. Estates surveyed and divided. Streets laid out and grades established. Surveys and plans for sewerage, drain age and water works. Accuracy and reasonable prices guaranteed.

Main office and deposit of plans, Bedford Mass. Telephone No. 6927 & 6826.

**Land for Sale.**

Six acres good pasture land, partially wooded off from Pleasant street, Arlington, easy of access. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. S. PARKER, No. 3 Swan's Block.

\$66 a week at home. \$5000000. Pay not required absolutely sure. No risk. Capital needed. If you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. H. LINT & CO., Portland, Maine. feb-17

## ARLINGTON

## Miniature Directory, 1884.

## TOWN OFFICERS.

Selectmen, Overseers of Poor, etc.—Samuel E. Kimball, George D. Tufts, Jacob F. Hobbs

Town Clerk, Treasurer and Collector—B. Delmont Locke. Office at Town Hall. Office hours from 8 to 12; from 2 to 6. Open evenings, Wednesdays excepted.

School Committee.—William A. Winn, Chairman; C. E. Goodwin, secretary; Timothy O'Leary, W. W. Rawson, Wm. E. Wood, Rev. Chas. H. Watson, James A. Bailey, Rev. E. B. Mason, D. D., R. W. Hopkins.

Library Committee.—James P. Parmenter, John T. Trowbridge, Richard L. Hodgdon.

Water Commissioners.—Henry Mott, Samuel E. Kimball, Warren A. Peirce.

Water Register, B. Delmont Locke; Supt. of Works, Geo. W. Austin, office at Town Hall.

Superintendent of Streets, G. W. Austin.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Charles Gott, Chief Engineer. George Hill, Jr., Matt Rowe, 2d Assts. Meet last Saturday evening before last Monday in each month.

## HIGHLAND HOUSE, No. 2.

Foreman, James Fermoyle; Clerk, John Meade; treasurer, Geo. H. Hill; steward, John Nolan. Meet the second Tuesday in each month.

## WM. PENN HOSE NO. 3.

Foreman, Wm. O. Austin; 1st asst. Frank P. Winn; clerk, N. Whittier; treasurer, Warren A. Peirce; steward, Charles E. Bacon. Meet third Tuesday in each month.

## MEMORIAL H. AND L. TRUCK.

Foreman, John Butler; clerk, John Splan; steward, Wm. Sweeney. Meet second Tuesday of each month.

## POLICE OFFICERS.

Eugene Meade, chief. Mickel O'Brien. Garret Barry.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Library is open every week day afternoon, from 3 to 6 o'clock, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when it is kept open two hours later. The Library is located in Swan's Block, Arlington Avenue.  
Lizzie J. Newton, Librarian.

## ARLINGTON 5 CT. SAV. BANK.

Wm. G. Peck, President.  
The offices are in Bank Building, corner of Arlington Avenue and Pleasant Street and are open for business Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings, after three o'clock.  
Abel R. Proctor, Secretary.

## CHURCHES.

## FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. Charles H. Watson, Pastor.  
Wendell E. Richardson, supt. of S. S. G. G. Allen, assistant supt. Louis O. Locke, secretary and treasurer. Preaching service at 10.45. Sunday School at noon; evening service at 7 o'clock.

## FIRST PARISH—UNITARIAN.

Rev. J. P. Forbes, Pastor.  
Sunday School at 9.30. H. H. Ceiley, superintendent; preaching service at 10.45.

## ST. JOHN'S—EPISCOPAL.

Rev. C. M. Addison, Rector.  
Morning prayer and sermon 10.30; evening prayer and sermon 7.30; Sunday School at noon.

## PLEASANT STREET CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. E. B. Mason, D. D., Pastor.  
Edwin Mills, Superintendent of Sunday School; Charles S. Parker, assistant; Edm. W. Noyes, secretary. Preaching service at 10.45; Sunday School at noon; services in the evening at 7.30 o'clock; Young Peoples' meeting at 6.30.

## ST. MALACHY—CATHOLIC.

Rev. Matthew Harkins, Pastor.  
Rev. James J. O'Brien and Rev. J. W. Gallagher, Assistants. Low mass at 8 o'clock, high mass at 10.30; vespers at 4 p. m. Sunday school at 2.45, under the care of pastor and assistants.

## UNIVERSALIST-CHURCH.

Mrs. M. Fletcher, superintendent of S. S. Henry Swan, L. Kimball Russell, assistants. Secretary, Miss Nellie Marston. Treasurer, Charles S. Richardson. Preaching service at 10.45; Sunday School at noon.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Union Hall, Arlington Heights.  
Prof. Daniel Dorchester, Pastor in charge.  
Expository discourse on S. S. lesson at 10.45 a. m.; Sunday School at 12 m.; evening sermon at 7.30 p. m. John K. Simpson, Jr., superintendent. Mrs. T. S. Swadkins, secretary and treasurer.

## Boston & Lowell Railroad.

On and after JUNE 30, 1884, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE Boston FOR Prison Station, at 7.05, 9.30, a. m.; 1.35, 4.30, 6.25, 11.30 p. m. Return at 5.30, 7.20, 9.50, a. m.; 12.35, 4.55, 11.30 p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Concord, Mass., at 7.05, 9.30, a. m.; 1.35, 4.20, 6.25, 11.30 p. m. Return 5.36, 7.25, 9.58, a. m.; 12.42, 5.02, 11.38 p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Bedford at 7.05, 9.30, a. m.; 1.35, 4.20, 6.25, 11.45, 9.15, 11.05, a. m.; 5.30, 7.20, 9.50, a. m.; 12.42, 5.02, 11.38 p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Lexington at 7.05, 9.30, a. m.; 1.35, 4.20, 6.25, 11.45, 9.15, 11.05, a. m.; 5.30, 7.20, 9.50, a. m.; 12.42, 5.02, 11.38 p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Arlington Heights at 7.05, 9.30, a. m.; 1.35, 4.20, 6.25, 11.45, 9.15, 11.05, a. m.; 5.30, 7.20, 9.50, a. m.; 12.42, 5.02, 11.38 p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Arlington at 6.30 7.05, 7.40, 8.15, 9.30, a. m.; 12.30, 2.45, 4.30, 5.20, 5.45, 8.10, 9.25, 7.05, 7.45, 9.15, 11.05, 11.30 p. m. Return at 6.14, 7.00, 7.35, 7.58, 8.21, 9.00, 9.35, 10.46, a. m.; 12.12, 10.41, 5.18, 5.38, 6.30, 6.50, 8.10, 12.34, 11.10, 11.22.

LEAVE Boston FOR West Somerville at 6.30, 7.05, 7.40, 8.15, 9.30, a. m.; 12.30, 1.35, 2.45, 4.30, 5.20, 5.45, 8.10, 9.25, 7.05, 7.45, 9.15, 11.05, 11.30 p. m. Return at 6.14, 7.00, 7.35, 7.58, 8.21, 9.00, 9.35, 10.46, a. m.; 12.12, 10.41, 5.18, 5.38, 6.30, 6.50, 8.10, 12.34, 11.10, 11.22.

Wednesdays excepted. Wednesdays only.

SUNDAY TRAINS leave Concord at 8.40 a. m.; leave Boston at 12.50 p. m.

J. F. CROCKETT, Supt. Southern Division.

## GEO. Y. WELLINGTON,

## General Fire Insurance Ag't

Savings Bank Building, ARLINGTON, - - - MASS.

Office hours, Saturdays from 7 to 9 p. m.

## New Leaving Time.

## NEEDHAM'S EXPRESS

Now leaves Faneuil Hall Market At 2.30, P. M.,

instead of 2.00 o'clock, as formerly. All orders promptly attended to.

**COLD** for the working class. Send 10c. for postage, and we will mail you FREE, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer. To all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay, start now. Address STINSON, Portland, Maine. feb-17

## Dr. J. I. PEATFIELD,

## DENTIST,

Rooms 4 & 5 Savings Bank Building, Arlington.

Special Attention Given to Filling. 20june-17

## MISS E. L. BAKER,

## TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE,

Will receive pupils after October 15th. Lessons given at their residence or at music rooms in Boston. Address P. O. Box 33, Arlington Heights. Miss Baker is a teacher of experience, and a pupil of Carlyle Petersilea. 28sep38m

## GEORGE H. REED,

## Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

23 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

## JAMES BASTON,

## Carpenter and Builder,

BROADWAY, ARLINGTON.

Carpenter Work of every kind. Estimates and Plans for buildings as desired. Personal attention to all orders. 25may6m

## W. H. H. TUTTLE,

## Attorney and Counsellor-at-law

OFFICE: 53 Devonshire St., BOSTON.

27 Elevator at No. 47 Devonshire Street.

## WINN'S

## ARLINGTON & BOSTON EXPRESS.

OFFICES: } 33 COURT SQUARE, BOSTON. }  
POST OFFICE, ARLINGTON. }  
Leave Arlington at 9 A. M.; Boston at 2 P. M.

## ABEL LAWRENCE,



Though from the boughs to which they've long been clinging,  
The autumn leaves are dropping one by one,  
Yet from their dust, new forms of beauty springing,  
Shall smile again in summer's gentle sun.  
Though one by one the pearly drops of morning,  
From drooping flowers, on viewless pinions rise,  
We'll see them yet the gorgeous clouds adorning  
With glowing arches of celestial dyes.  
Though one by one the stars are fading slowly  
That all night long kept vigil in the sky,  
The distant mountain peaks, like prophets holy,  
Proclaim that morning's light and song are nigh.  
Though with slow step goes forth the sower weeping,  
And on earth's lap his precious treasure leaves,  
Yet comes the harvest, with its joyous reaping,  
When shall be gathered home the ripened sheaves.  
Though one by one the friends we fondly cherish  
Withdraw from ours, the cold and trembling hand,  
And leave us sorrowful, they do not perish—  
They yet shall greet us in a fairer land.  
Yes, from all climes, wherever the faithful slumber  
'Neath scorching suns, or Arctic snow and frost,  
Stainless they'll rise, in myriads without number;  
All, all, shall meet—there shall not one be lost.

—Chambers' Journal.

## ON PROBATION.

Mr. Lindsay was preaching in the Lennox parish on probation; that is, he had been engaged for a year. After that time, if he suited Miss Rich, who had the parish in charge, so to speak, who canvassed for money to paint the church, looked up poor children for christening and Sunday school, exhorted the young people to join the confirmation class, mapped out work for the sewing society, and made the parish her hobby—if he suited Miss Rich, if he was High-Church enough for Mr. Grimm and Low enough for Mrs. Phelps, if he believed with Dr. Slow in the doctrine of election—why, then, they were sure to settle him.

"What a capital wife Lucretia Shaw would make Mr. Lindsay," vouchsafed Miss Rich, shortly after he adorned the Lennox pulpit. "She's just the person for a parson's wife—bustling and—"

"I'm afraid she'd take the parish off your hands, Miss Rich," answered Mrs. Phelps, who having no desire to do the hard work which her neighbor loved, yet grudged her the credit of it.

"Well, there's work enough for two of us in the parish, Mrs. Phelps. I wouldn't be a bit afraid but I'd git my share."

"To be sure," pursued Mrs. Phelps. "Lucretia's smart, and I don't believe in a pastor with a doll of a wife who can't darn the children's clothes, and is too feeble to get along without 'help'." "Yes," put in old Mrs. Smith, "she'd be no end of a stepmother to Mr. Lindsay's boy and if ever a boy needed a stepmother, it's him. Lucretia's powerful smart, as you say, and she'd make him walk Spanish."

"Yes," was the reply of Miss Rich; "a widower somehow needs a wife, more'n anybody, to sympathize with him in his loss. I shouldn't wonder if Lucretia would bring the boy up to the ministry if she had her way."

"Between you and me," said Mrs. Phelps, "I think that the parson goes to the Shaws' rather more than is necessary for the salvation of their souls."

"You can't tell. Perhaps Lucretia has doubts."

"And perhaps," said Dr. Slow—"perhaps it's Miss Susan."

Everybody laughed, and cried "Miss Susan" with fine irony in their tones.

"Who ever heard of Susan having attention?" asked Mrs. Phelps.

"I've engaged Lucretia to embroider a new altar-cloth," explained Miss Rich; "I raised the money for it last month—I tell you it's like pulling teeth to get money out of this parish—and I suppose the parson has to advise her about the proper designs and things; Lucretia ain't well drilled in symbols and such, you know."

In fact, everybody in Lennox had decided that Mr. Lindsay should marry Lucretia, and perhaps Lucretia had decided so too, for she was an everlasting time over that altar-cloth, and needed no end of advice and instruction; her ignorance and interest were quite touching. And Mr. Lindsay seemed quite willing to spend his leisure under the Shaws' roof, and watch the sacred symbols growing under the white and shapely hands of Miss Lucretia.

"That hand of Lucretia's will be sure to do the business," somebody had said. "Mr. Lindsay's a man of taste, if he is a clergyman"—as if the two were not usually found combined—"and I heard him say it was fit for a duchess."

Miss Lucretia's hand was, indeed, her loveliest feature, so to speak—white as snow, with the prettiest taper fingers, pink at the ends. Once when Mr. Lindsay had mentioned them flatteringly, Miss Susan, who was doing the week's mending near by, drew her own hands under her work; he noticed. Nobody ever took the trouble to flatter Miss Susan. Lucretia sang in the choir, although her voice was thin as muslin, and she had no ear; nobody dreamed or cared if Susan sang like a seraph; she sat in Lucretia's shadow, and people almost forgot she was there, till they needed her help. Mr. Lindsay had taught the choir himself, and after the altar cloth could no longer be made a pretext to cover a multitude of calls, there were the church and fugues to practice. One morning, as he drilled Lucretia for half an hour ineffectually, he suddenly turned to Susan.

"Come," he said, "try this chant with me, Miss Susan," and Susan opened her mouth and chanted as nobody in the church had ever chanted before.

"Bravo!" he cried. "When did you learn it?"

"Why, I have heard it all my life; why shouldn't I know it? I couldn't help it."

"We must have you in the choir," he said.

"Susan Shaw in the choir!" gasped everybody on the way out of church. "Mr. Lindsay is bringing her out."

"She's Lucretia's sister, you know," explained Miss Rich.

"And her voice rather drowns Lucretia's," said Dr. Slow.

Mr. Lindsay was giving great satisfaction. The parishioners talked of remodeling the old rectory, adding a wing and a bay window, and even spoke of taking in an adjoining field, so that "Lucretia might have a flower garden."

They even meditated an increase of salary as soon as he should be settled in the parish, and Mr. Grimm thought he should add a codicil to his will, in favor of the new pastor and Lucretia's husband.

"When they're married," reckoned Miss Rich, with unchristian thrift, "we shall have all our church trappings embroidered for nothing, I suppose."

"Do you think Susan will live with 'em?" asked Mrs. Phelps. "Praps he won't care about marrying the whole family."

"He's powerful kind to Susan, though," "He takes a sight of notice of her."

"You kinder forget she's Lucretia's sister," put in Miss Rich, "an' all she's got."

It was surely plain that Mr. Lindsay took pleasure in the society at the Shaw homestead. At picnic, at prayer meetings or choir meetings, he was always at hand to take Lucretia and Susan home; he lent them his books, and directed their reading; he brought them flowers from town when he happened to go up.

"I shall be so glad to give up the presidency of the Bethel society and the Dakota League to Lucretia," said Miss Rich. "It's only proper for the clergyman's wife to be at the head of them."

"You'll feel sorter lost without 'em?" asked Mrs. Phelps.

"The parish is a large field. I think I can spare them to Lucretia. Do you know, the other night as I was going to watch with Miss Hart when she had information of the lungs, I came across Lucretia and Susan and Mr. Lindsay. I must say I should think Susan would have more taste than to follow 'em anywhere. Why don't she keep herself in the background?"

"She's been pretty much in the background all her life," said Dr. Slow. "Perhaps she's tired of the situation."

"But she ought to have more consideration. Praps the lovers don't mind her. There they were all three of 'em, watching the comet and studying the heavens."

"A proper study for a clergyman," said Dr. Slow.

"And he was pointing out all the constellations, and it seemed to me they were looking at him instead of the stars," pursued Miss Rich.

"It would be a complication," suggested Mrs. Phelps, "if, while he's courtin' Lucretia, Susan should get in love with him."

"It wouldn't be no use," said Mrs. Grimm. "Lucretia's that smart she'd make him believe it was her he was dyin' for."

The Shaws had enough to keep the wolf from the door, but nothing to spare; they owned their house, but kept no servant. "Help would be dreadfully in their way," Miss Rich declared. "I wonder they don't feel glad they can't afford any."

Susan always wore the simplest garments, which she designed and executed herself, while Lucretia—"Well, if there's anything that unites Lucretia for her future position at the head of the parish," confessed Mr. Phelps, "it's her love of finery."

Lucretia always blossomed out in a pretty spring bonnet—while Susan made her last year's one answer—and a smart new suit made in the latest wrinkle.

It was about this time that the parish picnic occurred—an institution which everybody believed in. Hadn't there been more matches made at the last than during all the year besides? And wasn't it a fine chance to test Mrs. Phelps' recipe, Miss Rich's cream-pies and Mrs. Dr. Slow's tart? Of course Lucretia went, and Mr. Lindsay with her. Susan happened to be making preserves and pickles that day, and the berries wouldn't keep, and so she staid at home. At about the middle of the afternoon, when they had had dinner and cleared away, and things were a little slow, and they wanted somebody to start some music, Mr. Lindsay was nowhere to be found.

"Oh, he's gone off with Lucretia somewhere," said Miss Rich, who felt it her duty to account for him.

"No; there's Lucretia now, talking about free-will with Dr. Slow."

"Praps he's gone home to write his sermon," suggested somebody else, the picnic grove being only half a mile from town.

"Or he's finding 'tongues in trees and sermons in stones' out here."

But at sunset Mr. Lindsay strolled back, with Susan on his arm, in time to join them at tea, and he and Susan made the coffee, and pitched the tunes they sang before the day ended.

"Now wasn't that real thoughtful in Mr. Lindsay to go after Susan? That's what I call real Christian, and a brother-in-law worth having," commented one old lady.

But when Mrs. Bishop, who had staid at home with a teething baby, reported that Mr. Lindsay had not gone home to write his sermon, but had walked straight into Susan's kitchen, and had helped her seal up the preserve jars and set them away, and had sat in the front porch an hour or two afterward with her—when he might have been with Lucretia—reading secular poetry, and not Dr. Watts or Charles Wesley, either, the parish rose in its wrath to a woman. This would never do; Lucretia must not be trifled with. Mr. Lindsay had inspired hope in her gentle heart; he must marry Lucretia or leave the parish."

"You see," explained Mr. Phelps, "we want to settle you, Mr. Lindsay. You suit us to a T, but it kinder seems as if you ought to propose to Lucretia Shaw, you've been so attentive."

"Propose to Lucretia Shaw!" repeated the young man, with a startled air.

"What has that to do with settling me? Is every clergyman who comes to Lennox obliged to propose to Lucretia Shaw as a preliminary preparation?"

"Well, no, not exactly," laughed Mr. Phelps, "not unless he's give the parish reason to expect it. You know we don't want the credit of settling a philandering parson who makes love right and left. I'd no idee the thought would be new to you, but the parish has set its heart on the match, you see, and we wouldn't like to see a man, if he was eloquent in prayer, who'd trifle with the affections of one of the flock, you know."

"But, my dear sir," said Mr. Lindsay, "I'm not in love with Lucretia Shaw. You wouldn't have me perjure myself?"

"Not in love with Lucretia? The parish won't believe its own eyes agin, I reckon."

"Well, said Mr. Grimm, severely, "we couldn't think of settling a preacher that hadn't no more principle than to throw over Lucretia Shaw after taking tea so much to her house, and raising her hopes, as it were."

"Perhaps," said Mr. Lindsay, after a pause—"perhaps you will be able to forgive me for not proposing to Lucretia when I tell you that I have already proposed to Susan. You see, it would complicate matters a little if I were to accede to your wishes. However, I have lately received a call from a Western parish, and should feel obliged to decline the Lennox parish, even if you had thought me worthy of it, as this other furnishes a wider field of usefulness—"

"And larger salary, I suppose," added Mr. Grimm.

"And larger salary," allowed Mr. Lindsay. "Double, in fact."

"I suppose," persisted Miss Rich, after the wedding—"I suppose Lucretia must have refused him first."—*Harper's Bazar.*

## The Taking of "Tips."

It is a curious and significant fact that white native Americans of the working classes are not greatly addicted to the acceptance of gratuities. Something in the genius of American institutions has hitherto kept our poorer people from falling into this degradation. The American has been taught that he is a sovereign, and he feels the force of Professor Sumner's deduction from this principle. The takers of tips in this country are largely negroes and persons of foreign birth. The employments in which tips are regularly accepted, as those of servants in hotels and restaurants, porters and stewards on ships and steamboats and sleeping-cars, are almost wholly monopolized by foreigners and negroes. The white native American has his faults and his vices, he is often an extremely disagreeable person, but he is not often found clamoring for back-sheesh.

The taker of the tips acknowledges himself to belong to an inferior class, and there is no foundation for any such distinction; the only difference between himself and the man from whom he takes the tips, is that the other has a little more money. For a time he degrades himself. Undoubtedly many of those who bestow these gratuities are well pleased to do so for this very reason. The ceremony symbolizes the fact that they belong to a superior class. When a man takes a dime from our hands, it is a confession on his part that we are superior beings. He knows full well that we do not accept a dime at his hands. The proclamation and acknowledgment of this superiority pleases the vanity of some people. On the other hand, the abhorrence felt by many persons for this practice arises chiefly from the fact that they are unwilling to allow any man to make the abject confession concerning himself that is involved in the taking of tips.—*Century.*

## Public Hospitality in India.

The people of India, says *Youth's Companion*, shame us by some of their customs. There is not, so far as we are aware, a single place on any American road where respectable travelers, much less tramps, are provided with food free of cost. We draw the line at water-troughs. The Indian goes much further. A writer says:

"The roadside hospitality is a peculiar feature noticeable in Indian traveling in the summer months, which, as an act of love and charity, deserves commendation. This institution is no respecter of persons or castes, and beasts of burden, and even the despised dogs, are included in it with genuine fraternity. On the high roads of travel, all through the country, there are cottages built at intervals by the hospitality of individual persons and rich men of the localities, where tired passengers are rested and refreshed. Each cottage has a hired host, who is a Brahmin or other high caste person, and it is his duty to ask the passer-by to walk in and be rested. Any one may come in and be entertained with soaked peas, molasses and cold water free of charge. Often an old couple, retired from the world, spend their evening days and whole savings in such acts of charity. Large tubs full of water are placed outside the cottage for cattle and other beasts."

## An Every Day Occurrence.

Once upon a time a Donkey fell into a deep hole, and, after nearly starving, caught sight of a passing Fox, and implored the straggler to help him out.

"I am too small to aid you," said the Fox, "but I will give you some good advice. Only a few rods away is a big, strong elephant. Call to him and he will get you out in a jiffy."

After the Fox had gone the Donkey thus reasoned to himself: "I am very weak for want of nourishment. Every move I make is just so much additional loss of strength. If I raise my voice to call the elephant I shall be weaker yet. No, I will not waste my substance that way. It is the duty of the elephant to come without calling."

So the Donkey settled himself back and eventually starved to death.

Long afterwards the Fox, on passing the hole saw within it a whitening skeleton, and remarked: "If it be true that the souls of animals are transmigrated into men, that Donkey will become one of those merchants who can never afford to advertise."—*Philadelphia Call.*

Street lamps at Berlin are extinguished at midnight, and the police carry lanterns instead of being preceded by a brass band.

## HEALTH HINTS.

For nose bleeding bathe the face and neck with cold water.

If an artery is severed tie a small cord or handkerchief tightly above it.

Dr. Warfing uses alum internally in whooping cough, with excellent results, and states that children take it without objection, and that it rarely causes constipation.

A flannel cloth wet with coal oil, and applied at night to the throat and over the lungs, will invariably break up the worst cold and cough, if taken in time, and a few days' care will complete the cure.

For burns sweet oil and cotton are standing remedies. If they are not at hand sprinkle the burned part with flour and wrap loosely with a soft cloth. Don't remove the dressing until the inflammation subsides, as it will break the new skin that is forming.

Dr. Loli, of Trieste, uses exclusively the following mixture in the treatment of diphtheria, and in sixty cases the mortality was less than two per cent., the malady having a duration of but eight or ten days, and being but rarely propagated to the mucous membrane of the respiratory organs: Ferri sesquichloride, fifteen to forty-five grains; acidi carbolici, puri, fifteen to forty-five grains; mel. rose, one ounce; aquae calcis, fifteen fl. ounce. The throat is swabbed with this mixture every half hour, adults using it as a gargle, and it is, beside, to be taken in tablespoon doses, diluted, every second hour. Of course tonics and very nourishing food form most important adjuncts to the treatment.—*Health and Home.*

## WISE WORDS.

Learn to say no; it will be of more use to you than to be able to read Latin.

When shrewd ignorance resorts to dishonest methods, the confiding public is apt to suffer in pocket.

Good nature, like a bee, collects honey from every herb. Ill nature, like a spider, sucks poison from the sweetest flower.

Begin your course in life with the least show and expense possible. You may at pleasure increase both, but cannot easily diminish them.

Credit is like a looking glass which, when only sullied by a breath, may be wiped clear again, but if once cracked can never be repaired.

There is a key that will open every lock if we know how to forge it, and so with life, there is a right path for every one if he will only search to find it.

Nature loves truth so well that it hardly ever admits of flourishing. Conceit is to nature what paint is to beauty; it is not only needless, but impairs what it would improve.

There is a sweet pleasure in contemplation, and when a man hath run through a set of vanities in the declension of his age, he knows not what to do with himself if he cannot think.

While what we do unquestionably influences what we are, it is equally true that what we are influences and determines the real value of what we do. Let no one then imagine that he can permanently benefit his work or further his business by sacrificing his own manhood or neglecting other obligations.

## An Abyssinian Feast.

A wedding feast is like all banquets in this country, more or less composed of the Abyssinian piece de resistance—raw flesh. If you should happen to be seated near the open door on these occasions you may see this course prepared. An ox is brought into the compound and his throat is skillfully cut. Before the animal has fairly breathed his last skinning is commenced, the stomach taken out, and the flesh cut into long strips, and brought in with the animal's head still in it to the hungry and impatient guests, who devour it, not like wild beasts, but use knives of all kinds from daggers or swords to pocket knives. The consumer of this delicacy takes one end of the strip or string of meat into his mouth, placing it between his teeth. In his left hand he holds the meat bodily, and with his right gives a drawing cut with his sabre from left to right through the meat, severing it close up to his lips, and so hunks his meal away. This mode of feeding requires some practice, and has its inconveniences, especially to people with long noses and a thirst for strong drink; for it is generally a sign that when noses begin to suffer cutaneous losses from a too close proximity to dagger or sabre that the host's tedge (native drink) has been both plentiful and strong. To flavor the otherwise insipid taste of raw flesh large quantities of red pepper are consumed, ground up with fat into a paste, and larded over the viand. Abyssinians are quaint in their food, if not nasty; for some pure ox-gall from a freshly killed animal serves as a piquante to a curry made out of its intestines. Milk is never used fresh from the cow, but it is always taken sour, made so by never washing the utensil in which it is kept.—*English Illustrated Magazine.*

## The Camel's Love for Tobacco.

Knowing what I do about camels, says a Sudan letter to the *London Times*, I fear the brutes will do as much for us as the Nile whaleboats in the way of maiming and invaliding our men. Perhaps I am prejudiced against camels, for being a non-smoker myself I have just discovered my camel is an inveterate lover of the weed. Let any one smoke a pipe, cigar or cigarette in the compound called stables and the camel will follow the smoker about, place his nose close to the burning tobacco, inhale the fumes with a prolonged sniff, swallowing the smoke, then throwing his head up, with mouth agape and eyes upturned, showing the blood-shot whites, will grunt a sigh of ecstasy that would make the fortune of a low comedian in a love scene. This is the plain, unvarnished fact, easy of corroboration.

## Merely Her Beau.

"No, ma'am!" exclaimed the provoked young man to a young lady, who on the refusal of her favorite, had asked him to accompany her to a party; "I don't play second fiddle to any one!" "No one asked you to play second fiddle," replied the girl, with a smile, "I only asked you to be my beau."

## NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Bonnet strings are quite short.

A western lady is the widow of eleven husbands.

A band of beaver or otter makes a coronet for a velvet or felt bonnet.

Gray and black ostrich feathers are speckled with white, as if sprinkled with snow.

There are more women in Indianapolis who are engaged in business than in any other city in the West.

A new brocade, called "the Eclipse," is studded with velvet spots, half covered by other spots of terry.

The colored Astrachan cloths are less used than the plain black, which is combined with all shades and tints.

A small bang at the back of the neck is now worn by many ladies who dress their hair on the top of their heads.

Jet and black ribbon are the favorite trimming for the very little wraps worn with woolen suits, no matter what may be their color.

The capote has grown so much larger, and the poke has decreased so much, that the careless observer does not find it easy to distinguish between the two species.

Canaries are used to ornament dresses. They are mounted on twisted wires, and either perched on the shoulders or so arranged as to seem to hold folds of lace together.

What seems to be a new material is produced by embroidering half the squares in a checked woolen stuff with Angora wool, taking long stitches and making a raised effect.

People who have an overabundance of color should adopt gray. There is no hue which so mercifully subdues a florid complexion. By the same reason pale faces should studiously avoid the contingency of any shade of pearl or gray, since it is apt to give a ghastly tinge to a colorless complexion.

A round hat that is now one of the most popular shape with young ladies has a high, somewhat sloping crown, and a brim that is much wider in front than at the back. A plain band of trimming surrounds the crown, and short plumes, wings, breast, or pompons are massed either directly in front or a little to the left of the front.

The hose for winter wear of spun silk or fine merino are in solid, dark colors, and these limited in number. It has been customary for several years to manufacture hosiery and pretty much everything else that could be worn in "fall" colors. The consequence was that the fine dark shades were picked out very quickly, and the high and light colors left a drug upon the hands of the dealer, who shipped them off or tried to rid himself of them at a reduced price to inexperienced buyers. This, however, was not a profitable operation, and now in the best stores, and styles the colors are limited to those current in fine dress goods and most likely to be called for.

## Ancient, Yet Good.

Colonel E. Z. C. Judson writes us that Squire Wilcox, of Hobart, Stamford township, Delaware county, N. Y., owns and always has owned the white gelding "Dot," now working on his farm, eating a full ration of oats and hay, which aimal is in his thirty-eighth year. He will be thirty-eight on the 10th of June next, and this year worked in the hay team of a thirty-cow dairy—hauling in all the hay, working at horse rake, &c.

The horse is strong and hearty to pace and even playful at times. No money can buy him of Mr. Wilcox. Can an older hard worked horse be found in the world? My father-in-law has a horse yet in good condition that is twenty-nine years old—yet we have to pet and care for him and give him only exercise.

*Turf, Field and Farm.*

## Not All Avaricious.

In the Straits of Magellan there are places where, whichever way a captain puts his ship, the wind will always be against him, and there are men running all their lives in the teeth of the wind.

There are a great many men who have business burdens. You hear that it is avarice that drives them. I don't believe a word of it. The vast multitude of business men are toiling for others, toiling to educate their children, toiling to put a wing of protection over their household so that when they are gone their loved ones will not go to the poor-house.—*Dr. Talmage.*

"Frozen Facts" is a purely American expression, and one, too, of recent origin. It has the merit of attracting attention, and also seems to bear conviction of truthfulness on its face. We make room in our issue of to-day, for a fact of this character. A correspondent, Henry Whiting, Esq., of Boston, Mass., says: "Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my son of a fever some of two years' standing. Please accept our gratitude." We believe it to be a fact, whether "frozen" or otherwise, that America needs more men like Mr. Whiting; men who act, men who investigate truths, and seize opportunities.

FORT WORTH, Texas, is said to have the finest jail in the southwest.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures dyspepsia.

Tail Oaks From Little Acorns Grow.

Great and good results often spring from small deeds and so fatal diseases come of a seemingly trifling neglect. Colds neglected often lead to serious catarrhal troubles. If this is your case lose no time in becoming acquainted with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its healing virtues will surprise you. It is simple, efficacious, speedy, sure. Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges from the nose into the throat are symptoms of this horrible complaint.

Take one answer to all criticism, the best test of all work, is—result.

If all so-called remedies have failed, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

A SEAMSTRESS has counted the stitches in a shirt. There are 20,400.

"Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, 25c.

Do You Want to Buy a Dog?

Send for Dog Buyers Guide, 100 pages, engravings of all breeds, colored plates, prices of dogs and where to buy them. Mailed for 15c. Associated Fanciers, 237 S. 9th St., Phila.

The Hope of the Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

The Crown Princess of Sweden is said to be the homeliest princess in Europe.

## CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

Probable Effects of the Change on Office Holders—Views of an Old-Timer.

Correspondence Rochester, N. Y., *Sturges Herald.*

"Yes, the principal topic of conversation here at present is the probable action of the incoming administration."

The speaker was Mr. William M. Ashley, of 506 Maine avenue, a man whose large and intimate acquaintance with prominent public men here in Washington, renders his opinion of unusual weight.

"The all important question among the clerks of the various departments is, who is to go. In my opinion there will be very few changes among the old-time employees who have been here year in and year out through several administrations. The removals will occur among the heads of departments."

"The sense of mistrust which must necessarily pervade the departments, is, I suppose, detrimental to the proper transaction of business."

"Well, rather, I reckon. It unfits the clerks for business. Some get very blue, for they have purchased little homes which they must sacrifice."

"Last summer it was reported that many were ill of malaria. How is it?"

"More likely, all of a fear of change. I don't think Washington will see any malaria, now. It is the same time I admit that since reading here I have not always felt first-rate. At times I have been greatly troubled with sharp-shooting pains. (One day my right arm and leg would torture me with pain. There would be great redness, heat and swelling of the parts, and pains in the next day the left arm and leg would be similarly affected. Then again it would locate in some particular part of my body and produce a tenderness which would well drive me frantic. There would be weeks at a time that I would be afflicted with an intermitting kind of pain that would come on every afternoon and leave me comparatively free from suffering during the balance of the twenty-four hours."

"Of course you consulted the doctors regarding your difficulty?"







**WASHINGTON LETTER.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31st, 1884.

Leading Democrats in Congress have improved the opportunity of the recess to visit Cleveland. Those who have returned are agreed that they obtained no information as to his purpose, but that he was always a good listener. They doubt whether he has made any promises to any one or has really settled upon the choice of a single Cabinet officer. One gentleman says Cleveland listens to all requests and suggestions, but does not commit himself. He shows so much interest in the important suggestions that are made that he has the details written out and filled for reference, but he makes no promise, and is proceeding very cautiously. He has admitted that it may be necessary for him to build his Cabinet many times before it shall finally be completed. Still, this very gentleman left Albany with the belief that Bayard and Garland will be members of the Cabinet. It has been hoped that Cleveland would come to Washington early, but in this the political aspirants are likely to be disappointed. So earnest are some of the leaders that Cleveland should be here that they have been searching the records to know when Presidents-elect have arrived in Washington. It appears that Jackson came on the 11th of February, Harrison three days earlier, Polk on February 13, Taylor February 23, Pierce February 21, Buchanan March 2, and Lincoln Feb. 23. The rumor that Mr. Tilden is to come here is probably a mere hotel advertisement. There was a time when Mr. Tilden contemplated a visit here about that time of year, but that was eight years ago, and his interest in the place has fallen off greatly since then. In the matter of triumphal processions Mr. Tilden prefers to pose as the principal figure, and does not care to walk behind the chariot of the conqueror, nor yet to peep at the cortege from a hotel window.

There are most excellent grounds for believing that Senator Bayard and General Butler were in close alliance for the defeat of Governor Cleveland at the Chicago Convention. In making this alliance, the first message came from Bayard. General Butler did his part with characteristic earnestness, but Bayard did not develop the strength expected. The writer says that not only Bayard but a number of Democratic Senators sought Butler's co-operation to defeat Cleveland, promising Butler to support him if the tide should turn in his favor. He further states that if General Butler should give the public a full version of the affair and repeat what Bayard and others have said in regard to Cleveland, several gentlemen would not be members of the Cabinet who are now talked of.

Boston banks and banks elsewhere in New England are said to hold large amounts of the warehouse certificates of the bonded whiskey. They are therefore interested in the decision of the Attorney General, which, the whiskey men claim, gives them the relief sought, notwithstanding the refusal of Congress to enact the legislation to secure which there have been such strenuous efforts for two years. Whether or not the opinion of the Attorney General does this is still an open question. Secretary McCulloch, who is not pleased with this opinion, has doubts about it. There are other high Treasury officials who do not agree with Commissioner Evans, and who think that the Secretary concurs with them, that it is not within his power to grant the relief that is asked. Representative Thompson of Kentucky, who has been acting for the whiskey men here, and through whose instrumentality this question was presented, says that Congress need only not intervene, but that it cannot enact hostile legislation. He maintains that this opinion solves the entire whiskey problem. He says that after the distiller or owner of whiskey shall have executed his bond of exportation he may keep his spirits in his own warehouse without the payment of any tax, beyond what is known as the deficiency tax to cover the shrinkage and protect the Government from the fraudulent removal of whiskey in bond.

**NEW YORK LETTER.**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 31st, 1884.

During the performance of Meyerbeer's Prophet at the Metropolitan Opera House the other night, I noticed that during the scene in which the leader of the Anabaptists is crowned the stage was crowded with about three hundred and fifty people. Happening the next day to be in the office of the secretary of the house, I asked at what he estimated the expense of putting such scenes on the stage of the Metropolitan. "It runs into the thousands," was the reply. "People think when they see a full house the first night of our opera that we are making money; but I can tell you it takes a number of representations to crowded audiences to cover our outlay. Why we have behind the scenes have already nearly a quarter of a million of dollars' worth of scenery, costumes and properties, and many people are constantly engaged adding to the stock. But come with me and see for yourself."

"I may say," he continued, as he led the

way, "that two tall buildings enclose the sides of the stage. One is reserved for the female employees, the other for the male and the dressing-rooms of the principals." Going from the secretary's office on the corner of 40th street and 7th avenue, down a flight of stairs to a floor on a level with the stage, the miscellaneous property rooms are reached. Rich satin banners lined the walls. There stands also the crucifix, which figures picturesquely in Jaunhauser, and Lohengrin's Loall is perched on the roses which are overthrown in the explosion scene in the Prophet. A flight up, I found at one side of the hall the large room, where many women were busy sewing large stripes of seive canvass across large frame works. Opposite are the rooms for the female chorus, where each member on arriving of an evening finds her costumes for the opera on their proper hooks. The ballet rooms on the next floor are similarly fitted up. But most interesting is the costume department on the third and fourth floors, where one's sense of color can gratify itself on about \$80,000 worth of gay fabrics and glittering trimmings. There is a hanging closet and a drawer for the costumes of each opera—the closet for those of the chorus, the drawer for those of the principals. By four o'clock in the afternoon, Miss Berg, who has charge of the department, has had all the costumes for the evening hung on the proper hooks in the various dressing rooms. After the opera at night they are sent up stairs again, inspected by Miss Berg and some thirty assistants, mended, if necessary, and put away.

"These dresses were made last year by Worth, of Paris, for Nilsson and Lembrick," said Miss Berg, as she opened two drawers and spread out a profusion of rich silks and satins. "And now that those singers are no longer here, are the dresses useless?" I queried. "Oh, no," replied Miss Berg. "We couldn't afford that! We fit these for others in operas in which they are suitable. We do the same, if possible, with the male costumes which are made in Milan." I then asked her how she made the costumes historically correct. Thereupon she made a dash with one hand for a set of colored plates in one of the drawers. "These are plates of costumes," she said, "which come for every opera. I look them over, see how much material they need, trying of course to alter any suitable costumes I have on hand."

"Here are all the devils," she continued, opening one of the drawers. "They are few in number, and are placed here by themselves so that they cannot exert their evil influences between performances." I noticed two Lohengrin and two Telramund costumes. "The small ones," she said, "were made for Campanine and Kaschman last year; the others are for Schott and Blum, our present singers. Everything has to be made new for them," she added with an air of cheerful resignation. "They are simply enormous. Blum claims he's a man of ordinary size; but just look at this!" whereupon she spread out an expanse of black velvet that would have sufficed to cover the furniture in the parlors of an average flat, explaining at the same time that she was showing Blum's Telramund costume.

While the dresses at the opera are diversified in color, the prevailing fashion is either black or white. They are both highly effective, the black dresses being usually of tulle, spangled with jet or silver dots. Some white dresses are of creamy satin, but tulle is most in the fashion. Pale blue in this material is very cloud-like to fair, youthful faces, but most of the rosebuds, as the young girls are called in their first season, dress in white. Black is also fashionable, as it shows to perfection the fair white shoulders, etc., etc., etc., of the wearer. The dresses are all cut very low—so low that a society well remarked the other night: "Ladies now-a-days instead of dressing for the opera undress for it."

GUSTAV KOBBE.

**NEW FISH MARKET.**

We would respectfully announce to the citizens of Arlington, and vicinity, that we have spared no expense in fitting up a neat Fish Market in T. H. Russell's building where, by strict attention to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of your patronage.

Respectfully,  
24apr-ly W. H. WEBBER & SON.

**Tax Collector's Notice.**

The owners and occupants of the following described parcels of real estate, situated in the Town of Arlington, in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the public, are hereby notified that the taxes thereon severally assessed for the years hereinafter specified, according to the list submitted to me as Collector of Taxes for said Town by the Assessors of Taxes, remain unpaid, and that said parcels of real estate will be offered by public auction for sale at the Selectmen's Room, in the Town House, on MONDAY, January 13th, 1885, at three o'clock, P. M., for the payment of said taxes, together with the costs and charges thereon, unless the same shall be previously discharged.

CATHERINE BLADON.—About 7,800 square feet of land on Harvard street, being lot fourteen, Section A, Block one, on Whitman and Brock's Plan of Land of Arlington Land Company, situated at Arlington Heights, recorded with Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans 21, page 1, and bounded westerly by Harvard street, northerly by lot fifteen in said block; easterly by lot fifteen in said block; southerly by lot thirteen. Tax for 1877, \$5.35; tax for 1878, \$5.39; tax for 1879, \$5.79; tax for 1880, \$5.74; tax for 1881, \$5.26; tax for 1882, \$1.25; tax for 1883, \$1.26; tax for 1884, \$1.18.

About 21,675 square feet of land, on Appleton street, being lots one and twenty-one, Section A, Block Two, on Whitman and Brock's Plan of Land of Arlington Land Company, situated at Arlington Heights, recorded with Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans 21, page 1, and bounded northerly by Appleton street; easterly by Harvard street, and lot two in said block; southerly by lot two and twenty; westerly by Oakland Avenue. Tax for 1877, \$16.26; tax for 1878, \$9.45; tax for 1879, \$10.55; tax for 1880, \$10.40; tax for 1881, \$9.45; tax for 1882, \$9.40; tax for 1883, \$9.40; tax for 1884, \$9.40.

About 7,555 square feet of land, on Oakland Avenue, being lot nineteen, Section A, Block two, on Whitman and Brock's Plan of Land of Arlington Land Company, situated at Arlington Heights, recorded with Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans 21, page 1, and bounded westerly by Oakland Avenue; northerly by lot twenty in said block; easterly by lot twenty in said block; southerly by lot eighteen. Tax for 1877, \$4.45; tax for 1878, \$4.45; tax for 1879, \$4.45; tax for 1880, \$4.45; tax for 1881, \$4.45; tax for 1882, \$4.45; tax for 1883, \$4.45; tax for 1884, \$4.45.

ADAM DELMONTE LOCKE, Collector of Arlington.

Arlington, December 15, 1884.

**James Pyle's**  
**PEARLINE**  
THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR  
WASHING AND BLEACHING  
IN HAND OR HOT, NOT ON COLD WATER.  
SAVES LABOR, TIME AND SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor should be without it. Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE bleaching compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

**FOR 1885.**

**THE**  
**Chicago**  
**Weekly**  
**News**  
**AND THE**  
**Arlington**  
**Advocate**  
**BOTH FOR**  
**\$2.75 a year.**

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is now an eight page, sixty-four-column paper. It is the largest "dollar weekly" in America. Its eight broad, long pages present each week a mass of choicely selected matter, containing much to suit each of the varying tastes of the family circle. First and foremost it gives ALL THE NEWS, complete as to details, yet concise in form. Its connection with the CHICAGO DAILY NEWS (member of the Associated Press) gives it facilities for news gathering unsurpassed by any journal in the country. Its MARKET REPORTS are specially complete and thoroughly trustworthy. Particular attention is given to agricultural and home matters. Every issue contains SIX COMPLETED STORIES, and a regular installment of an original story by some well-known English or American author, exclusively secured for the CHICAGO DAILY NEWS. Condensed notes on fashions, art, industries, literature, science, etc., etc., appear regularly.

Few papers in the country are so extensively quoted by the press in general for its bright and humorous paragraphs as the *Chicago Daily News*. These are all reproduced in the *WEEKLY NEWS*. In its editorial expression the paper speaks from the standpoint of the independent journalist, thereby escaping the temptation to support or condone the questionable under the pressure of party allegiance. Mere partisan extremists will not like it; the fair-minded and thoughtful of all parties will appreciate and value its candid statements of facts and conclusions, all calculated to qualify the reader for the formation of his own intelligent opinion. The political events of the year to come promise to assume such a character that a thoroughly truthful and impartial record becomes all-important rather than a partisan one, colored and perverted to individual liking.

In all its departments the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS aims to present an enterprising, impartial and entertaining family newspaper of the very highest grade.

**WHAT OLD SUBSCRIBERS SAY**  
*When they Renew their Subscriptions.*

William Cannons, Pontiac, Oakland County, Mich., says: "I think it is the best paper in America."

A. Welch, Sullivan, O., says: "It is better than many of the \$2 papers."

James P. Malone, 23 St. Charles street, New Orleans, La., says: "In comparing your paper with others I receive, I must say yours, the *Chicago Weekly News*, is good, better, best. I would sooner make a meal than a number of the *News*. It is the newspaper of the day. It is true to its name."

Alfred P. Foster, Woodhull, Henry County, Ill., says: "It is one of the cleanest papers published."

W. W. Rhodes, Adrian, Mich., says: "I don't want to miss a number. It is the best paper for news I have ever seen."

Peter Lansing, Keweenaw, Saunders County, Neb., says: "I like the *Weekly News*. It is full of readable and valuable news, and although I am in receipt of nine weekly journals, I am constrained to adopt the *Weekly News* as No. 1, because of its non-partisan attitude in politics, giving me the ungarbled truth concerning the actions of all political parties."

M. E. Davenport, Palmyra, N. Y., says: "It is the cheapest and best paper ever read."

Mrs. L. Schenck, Hannibal, Mo., says: "I like your paper very much. I get six other papers, but do not like them as well as the *Weekly News* of either side."

R. Law, Mansfield, Tex., says: "I am highly pleased with the *News*, for I get politics presented in it in such a way that I get both sides of the question fairly set forth, which is utterly impossible to get in a strictly party journal of either side."

Its size and character considered, the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is the *cheapest weekly in America*. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, postage included. Our special Clubbing Terms bring it within the reach of all our subscribers. Specimen copies may be seen at this office. Send Subscriptions to this office.

**JAMES PYLE'S**  
**PEARLINE**  
THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR  
WASHING AND BLEACHING  
IN HAND OR HOT, NOT ON COLD WATER.  
SAVES LABOR, TIME AND SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor should be without it. Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE bleaching compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

**ATTENTION!**  
**FLOUR! FLOUR!**  
**CASSIUS M. HALL,**  
**GROCCER,**  
**Pleasant Street,**  
**ARLINGTON.**

I take pleasure in announcing to the residents of Arlington, the arrival direct from the mill of a large invoice of the celebrated brand of "WHITE ELEPHANT" HAXALL FLOUR. For which I have the sole agency of Arlington.

**TRY A BARREL OF IT.**

Also remember our Westphalia Hams and Boneless Bacon, Table Prunes in glass jars and by the pound.

**Menotomy Hall, Arlington TO LET.**

Parties desiring the use of Menotomy Hall for Parties, Lectures, Concerts, or other purposes, can be accommodated on application to THOMAS RODEN, No. 6 Bacon Street. not43mo

Misses E. & M. A. BALL, DRESS AND CLOAK MAKERS, Arlington Ave., near Teel Street, ARLINGTON, MASS.

The latest styles and patterns always on hand to show customers. Personal attention to all orders, and satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention to cutting and fitting stylish garments. 30mar8m


**The Housewife's Favorite.**

We will send FREE, FOR ONE ENTIRE YEAR, to every lady who sends us AT ONCE the names of ten married ladies, at same address, and 12 two-cent stamps for postage, our handsome, entertaining and instructive Journal, devoted to Fashion, Fancy Work, Decorating, Cooking and Household matters. Regular price, \$1.00. SEND TO-DAY, and secure next number. Address, DOMESTIC JOURNAL, Nunda, N. Y.

**ARTHUR L. SCOTT,**  
**House, Sign and Decorative PAINTER.**  
**CARRIAGE PAINTING** in all its Branches.  
Particular Attention Paid to Interior Decoration.  
ALL WORK GUARANTEED, AND AT REASONABLE PRICES  
Shop near Lexington Depot. 24apr-ly

**JOHN MCKINNON,**  
**CARPENTER and BUILDER,**  
Lexington, Mass.  
Shop near Whitcher's grain mill.  
Estimates on Contract Work.  
Carpenter work of all kinds.  
Satisfaction guaranteed.

**David Clark,**  
**MILL STREET, - ARLINGTON.**



**Hacks, Barges, and Teams,**  
Furnished to Order.  
Special attention to Weddings, Funerals, Etc

**ASA COTTRELL,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Master in Chancery & Notary Public.  
Takes acknowledgment of Deeds and affidavits to be used in other states, and admits to bail in civil and criminal cases.  
27 TREMONT ROW, - BOSTON.  
Next door to Baptist Church, Main Street, in LEXINGTON.

**SYLVESTER STICKNEY,**  
DEALER IN  
**STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,**  
Also a full and well selected assortment of  
**KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS, HARDWARE, Etc.**  
Which are offered at prices that defy competition.

**Plumbing, Gas Fitting, and Water Piping,**  
executed in all its branches by experienced workmen.  
**Arlington Ave.,**  
Arlington, - Mass. 30oct-ly

**The Lexington Minute-man**  
FOR SALE BY  
**G. H. DRUMMOND,**  
**L. G. BABCOCK,**  
**AUG. CHILDS.**

**Geo. F. Blake Manufacturing Co.**



Invite the attention of farmers and others requiring water for irrigating purposes and domestic supply, to their  
**Improved Steam Pumps,** which are  
**SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION**  
**POSITIVE IN OPERATION.**  
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.  
Boston Warerooms, 44 Washington Street.

**COAL!**  
FURNISHED AT THE  
**Lowest Market Prices.**

**WARREN A. PEIRCE,**  
DEALER IN  
**COALS, WOOD, HAY, LIME, CEMENT, Etc.,**  
YARDS AND OFFICES  
Arlington Heights and Lexington.  
Orders left at M. Rowe's Grocery Store, Arlington Avenue, and at East Lexington Post Office will receive prompt attention.  
Address, P. O. Box 175, Arlington.  
Telephone 6815.

**CHARLES GOTT,**  
**Carriage Manufacturer**  
— AND —  
**BLACKSMITH,**  
Arlington Ave. opp Arlington Hotel, Arlington.  
Particular attention paid to  
**HORSESHOEING.**

Has, already finished and in course of building,  
**HEAVY MARKET AND MANURE WAGONS,**  
SLEIGHS, FUNGS, Etc.  
may17U

**Frederick Lemme,**  
**FLORIST.**  
**CHOICE GREEN-HOUSE FLOWERS,**  
**Boquets, Anchors, Crowns and Crosses**  
**FLORAL DECORATIONS**  
Of every description.  
**PLANTS RE-POTTED WITH PREPARED SOIL.**  
**PLEASANT ST., ARLINGTON MASS.**  
Telephone No. 6792.

**The Combination of the**  
**ARLINGTON**  
**ADVOCATE**  
AND THE  
**LEXINGTON**  
**MINUTE-MAN**  
AS A  
**Single Advertising Medium,**

Offers to the traders of this section unusual advantages; but to the Boston merchant desiring to build up a trade in this belt of country towns there is nothing of equal value. During the past six months the circulation of both papers has increased (notably the *Minute-man*), but there has not been any increase in advertising rates, and the price will not be advanced until Oct. 1st.

The present is an excellent time to make a yearly contract.

Apply to or address  
**Chas. S. Parker,**  
Editor and Publisher,  
**Swan's Block, Arlington Av.**

**CALVIN ANDREWS,**  
  
**Hack, Livery and Boarding Stable,**  
Becknam Court, Arlington.  
Particular attention paid to boarding horses. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly attended to. Carriages and harnesses furnished for Funerals, Weddings, Parties, etc. Single or double teams. Special pains will be taken to meet all reasonable demands.

**The Century**  
In 1885.  
A Great Enterprise.  
PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and Confederate sides—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg, Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McLean, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various general officers.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not only reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations, the interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins

A NEW NOVEL BY W. D. HOWELLS.

Author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novel by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H. Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the life of W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on THE NEW NORTH-WEST, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant, (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on ASTRONOMY, ARCHITECTURE, AND HISTORY, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included works of Mrs. Van Kessel's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. (Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., will describe

PROGRESS IN SANITARY DRAINAGE; E. C. Steedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and JOHN BURROUGHS will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number, illustrating that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells' novel. Price \$4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book sellers and news-dealers will take and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

A free specimen copy of THE CENTURY will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK, N. Y.

**St. Nicholas**  
FOR  
**YOUNG FOLKS.**  
Attractions for 1884-5.

No printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford not to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial chair of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers, and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To-day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS:

"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Rowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business," suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven back to Eden," a serial, by E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson).

"Among the Law-makers," recollections of a boy's point of view, by Wm. M. Baker.

"Political Information," both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Altou.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner," brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Arthur C. Carr.

"Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallowell Fiske, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Wm. S. Benson, Gladstone, Julia Schuyler, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers, and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

COLORED FRONTISPICES.

Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 35 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is \$3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe. Free specimen copy of St. Nicholas will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK, N. Y.

**S. P. PRENTISS,**  
Teacher of  
**Piano, Organ, Violin and Harmony.**  
WILL CONDUCT CHORUSES AND SINGING CLASSES.  
Pleasant Street, Arlington.

**CHARLES T. WEST,**  
**INSURANCE AGENT,**  
LEXINGTON, MASS.

Office at W. A. Peirce's Coal Yard.  
Insurance effected in Mutual and Stock companies as desired. Personal attention kinds of insurance business.  
oct23-ly

**JOB PRINT**  
Of every description at this